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THE YEAR, \$9.00. One Month, postpaid, 75 Cents. Three Months, postpaid, \$2.25.

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of centuries ago. From Nevada comes the report that the town of Lincolnville, built on the lowlands, has been abandoned. The houses and stores are under water. The residents are forced to flee when the dike at Olive Lake went out. It is believed most of the refugees had time to save all their belongings, including the merchandise in the two little stores.

LEVEES CRUMBLE AND LET FLOODS THROUGH.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] NEEDLES (Cal.) June 14.—Alarming reports that the Colorado River had begun to cut a new channel that would carry it into the Salton Sea sink were brought to Parker tonight by rivermen. The river continued to rise tonight, and although it was believed that the high water mark had been reached, there was no prospect for a subsidence of the flood for at least two weeks. The report brought to Parker was that private dikes, and in some places great portions of the government work, had begun to crumble, and that thousands of acres of rich land were already under water. In the Mojave Valley valuable alfalfa crop and other farm products were reported totally ruined. On the Arizona side of the river, the town of Lincolnville has been entirely abandoned, all the people moving what household goods they could to higher ground. In Needles, the Santa Fe Railroad launched more powerful boats to strengthen the brush and rock dams in an effort to protect the city.

BURDS OF A FEATHER.

A Maryland Colonel Says that Electors of His State Will Vote for the New York Colonel. [BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] CHICAGO, June 14.—Regardless of where or when Col. Roosevelt is nominated, Maryland electors will vote for him in the electoral college. That point is settled definitely. That statement was made by Col. Edward Carrington of Baltimore, chairman of the State delegation which arrived on a special train today. "The biggest surprise of this convention to the Taft forces will be the way the majority of the Southern delegates will go," continued Col. Carrington. "I now hold sufficient dependable assurances to state that the Roosevelt strength with the Southern delegates has been vastly underestimated by the Taft campaign managers."

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The "Big Four" of the Pre-Convention Fight in Chicago.



Senator W.E. Borah, Cecil Lyon, Franklin Murphy, Boies Penrose

Cynosure of All Eyes. In the preliminaries of the Chicago convention are Messrs. Lyon, Borah, Penrose and Murphy. Lyon today is to conduct the contest on behalf of Roosevelt of delegates from Texas. Senator Borah of Idaho, a Roosevelt supporter, has been making himself heard as often as Henry in the National Committee hearing the contest. Senator Penrose of Pittsburgh is matching his wits as a Taft supporter with "Bill" Flinn of Pittsburgh in the fight for Pennsylvania. Ex-Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey is a familiar figure in national politics and national conventions.

MILLIONAIRE INVOLVED.

H. C. Henry of Seattle Charged With Violating Law Regulating Business of Pawnbrokers. [BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] SEATTLE, June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Charging that H. C. Henry, doing business as the "Diamond Trust," sold a diamond ring worth \$344, after granting an extension of time for the payment of interest, and that he failed to report a loan on the ring to the police department as required by law, L. M. Lane today asked judgment against Mr. Henry and the society for \$244 and interest. Mr. Henry established the Provident Pledge Society a year or more ago as a benevolent undertaking to furnish small borrowers with an opportunity to get away from dealing with pawnbrokers who charge high rates of interest. He is the millionaire contractor who built the great pipe of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound railway, in Washington.

TAFT LEADERS IN CHICAGO AGREE THAT DEVINE OF COLORADO SHOULD HAVE THE PLACE.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] CHICAGO, June 14.—Thomas H. Devine of Colorado, who holds the proxy of Charles Cavender, of that State, in the National Committee, was tonight agreed upon for chairman of the credentials committee by the Taft leaders.

LIFE IS CRUSHED OUT.

BENICIA (Cal.) June 14.—Samuel Lavotti, driver of a local ice wagon, was instantly killed this morning while engaged in filling the large refrigerator of the Union Hotel with ice. The block of ice fell at the same time and struck him on the head, crushing his skull.

Chicago

For Liberty and Law, Equal Rights and Industrial Freedom

ARTS OF CAGLIOSTRO TO WIN DELEGATES.

Roosevelt Banking on "Magnetism" of Voice and Bespectacled Eye.

If He Can't Hypnotize the Southerners to Break Their Pledges and Their Instructions in the Chicago Convention He Is "Dead Set" on Organizing a Third Party of His Own, the Quindennice Hear.

BY SUMNER CURTIS.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE TIMES, June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Roosevelt is on his way to the front. The Republican conflict over the Presidential nomination is approaching its crisis. The Republican armies are waiting the arrival of one of the commanders-in-chief tomorrow afternoon with an intensity of feeling unequalled in political convention history.

The heralding of the news, "Teddy is coming," inspired the Roosevelt warriors today as Sheridan's dash into the battle zone inspired the troops in the Civil War day that the poet has immortalized. And the same news inspired the Taft forces with renewed courage to hold the position they believed they had gained when the opposition turned in the call that settled all question as to the former President's personal participation in the struggle.

From the moment Col. Roosevelt sets foot in Chicago the whole Republican convention struggle will center around him. It will be his magnetism, his power, his political manipulation against the wits, the strategy and the staying qualities of the Taft forces.

Previous to the positive announcement that Roosevelt would reach the scene at a definite time the air had been filled with fresh rumors regarding a compromise Presidential candidate. The rumors were not warranted by actual conditions, but found credence with some having superficial knowledge of the situation.

THIRD PARTY RUMORS. It is not a question of a compromise candidate, but a question of a third party, not yet unnamed, national political party that suppresses the attention of close observers on the inside.

Col. Roosevelt is coming to Chicago to win the Republican Presidential nomination if he can—and he thinks that his record of being undefeated in personal conflicts will continue unbroken through his efforts. If he does not win the nomination, a contingency for which persons high in the Roosevelt movement are prepared—the work of the next few days is to pave the way for an entirely new party organization; not a bolt, but a mere temporary objective, but a permanent organization that will contend for place in the ensuing election campaign and whether successful or defeat, to assert its addition to the list that began with the Federalists when the Constitution was a yearling.

Definite and highly authoritative information relative to this determination to bring the Republican party to Roosevelt's charter of Democracy standard, or else cut away from the old organization, was obtained today from the headquarters of greatest immediate concern, of course, are the results which the 1073 delegates to the convention beginning at the Courten next Tuesday will determine through the ballots. The conflict now has reached a stage when it is possible to state with absolute fairness that Roosevelt has less than a majority of votes in the national convention in sight. This does not necessarily mean that Taft has a majority in sight, either, although the Taft leaders give semi-private figures showing a majority of from 50 to 70 over the combined opposition.

BRACED FOR THE ATTACK. To win the nomination, Roosevelt must break heavily into the Taft ranks as they appear on the eve of the settlement of the last of the delegates by the National Committee, or the leaders' eyes will be turned to the La Follette and Cummins delegates—or both. It is to break the opposing ranks that Col. Roosevelt is coming to Chicago. He thinks he can do it. His followers are enthusiastic in their belief that he and they together can sweep the convention next week. The Taft forces are bracing themselves for the attack.

There is another angle regarding Col. Roosevelt's presence at the front about which the subordinate leaders talk with more reserve. It is planned to have him get into personal touch with delegates who have been counted nominally as Taft supporters, but who are regarded as "amenable to reason." They come mostly from the South. With such of these delegates as can be reached, it is planned that the colonel shall have heart-to-heart talks. They will be cloistered with him singly and in groups, and then they will face the arguments and the "magnetism" of the leader's eye.

The Taft leaders are alive to the danger that threatens them from the personal participation of Col. Roosevelt in the contest at the very doors of the convention, although they declare that they can hold their forces and feel sure that no stampede will take place. Their anxiety—the anxiety of the Taft leaders, that is—over the southern delegates, some of whom, it is feared, already have been won over, or are on the verge of being won over by the other side. Their eyes are on Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina.

A week ago it was declared in the Taft camp that Col. Roosevelt would not come to Chicago if he thought

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

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Happenings on the Pacific Slope.

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FOUR YOUNG WOMEN SERVE AS PAI-BEARERS AT FUNERAL OF 6-YEAR-OLD CHILD FROM LOS ANGELES.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

PORTLAND (Or.) June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Four young women were pall-bearers at the funeral today for the remains of 6-year-old Ruth Stevens, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Stevens of Los Angeles, who were laid to rest in Greenwood cemetery today. Mrs. Stevens was formerly Miss Line Wheeler of Portland.

With her mother, Ruth left Los Angeles a week ago on the steamer Bear to see the Rose Festival. The child was continually seasick on the trip, and on her arrival here last Thursday was at once removed to Bellwood hospital. The fatal fever recovered from the weakness induced by the trip and died Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens reside at No. 1025 East Washington street, Los Angeles. He is proprietor of a steam laundry there.

The John Simpson, rector of St. Mark's, officiated at the interment, and the young women pall-bearers, former school friends of Ruth, were Miss Lois Parker, Mrs. Wire, Mrs. Benjamin Davis and Miss Maud Smith.

KIDNAPERS; THEN GRADUATES.

After Receiving Diploma from Spokane High School, Girl Confesses She Has Been Married a Week.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

SPOKANE (Wash.) June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Less than a week before her graduation, 18-year-old Edna Clancy, a member of the senior class at the North Central High School, eloped to Duwamish by automobile last Friday and was married. The bridegroom was Wyatt Howard, an employee of the American Express company. The bride, who is the daughter of a wealthy rancher of Long, received her diploma at the annual commencement exercises here last night, and today for the first time confessed her elopement and marriage. She turned up at the graduation, and welcomed her new non-in-law.

Miss Clancy attended her classes Friday morning as usual. She turned up in her morning work, then left the building, met the bridegroom-to-be, and drove with him to the Lincoln county seat. The young people became acquainted only a few months ago. Miss Clancy has been staying with her father in this city while taking the high school course.

CHOICE HELMS BARRED.

OLD CORNER-STONE RIVEN.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—In splitting a block of granite to make a local monument stone yard discovered a leaden box containing priceless historical documents. They had been hidden in the corner-stone of the old customhouse of San Francisco, built fifteen years ago, and raised seven years ago to be replaced by the present building. When the debris was being cleared away the monument was found. The box was found in the corner-stone of the old customhouse, and no one thought of the corner-stone. The box was found in the corner-stone of the old customhouse, and no one thought of the corner-stone.

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"THROW HIM OVERBOARD."

Gov. West Solves Problem in Naval Militia Row.

Orders New Captain to Put Predecessor Over Side.

Cruiser Boston to Sail for Los Angeles Monday.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

PORTLAND (Or.) June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Capt. E. G. Simpson was today commissioned by Gov. West captain of the cruiser Boston, and will command the vessel on the proposed cruise next week of the Oregon Naval Militia to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

George R. Shepherd, who was declared captain by the Circuit Court last week, and who took command of the Boston, was today told again the first time he went ashore to consult with a client in his law office, will receive scant courtesy if he goes on board again.

"Will you permit the officers of the Boston to put Shepherd in the brig, if he attempts to run the Boston?" was asked of Gov. West today following a meeting of the Governor with the Naval Board.

THROW HIM OVERBOARD.

"They can throw him overboard if he continues making trouble there," declared the Governor.

Capt. Simpson afterward declared that he had instructions to put Shepherd over the side in case he should make any effort to board the Boston again.

Automatically the commission of Shepherd under the old naval reserve organization expired with the commission of Simpson today, according to the legal advice of the Governor. When Capt. Simpson received his commission, it is believed that Judge Bradshaw's decision was fully complied with, in eliminating Shepherd for all time.

Shepherd, however, declines to accept this view.

"I am not through with this matter by any means," he said. "By naming Simpson the Governor has formally thrown down the gauntlet, and I shall certainly pick it up."

SENSATIONAL CHARGES.

Sensational charges that under the regime of Simpson as acting captain on the Boston, women have been seen to leave the cruiser as late as 2 o'clock in the morning and that the officers have not always been discreet in their relations, were made by Shepherd.

Under command of Simpson, officers and men will board the Boston Sunday. It was settled at a meeting of the Naval Board today that Adm. Gen. Flinn, which the Governor attended, and the cruise will begin Monday. The trip will occupy two weeks and a stop of two days or more will be made at Los Angeles.

PARODIES HOUN' SONG.

SACRAMENTO HAS VERSION.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

SACRAMENTO, June 14.—City Commissioner-elect J. A. Fletcher has written the words of a song for the Sacramento Home Products League, the music for which has not been composed. The first stanza runs like this:

"Every time you come to town And start to throw your money around."

The song is a parody of the "Houn' Dog" song.

It will be noticed that the proper title and rhythm are there and it contains all the usual elements of a song that the directors of the Home Products League could desire. There are four verses to the poem and it is understood that invitations are to be sent to Sacramento's song writers to supply the music, although the song is strongly suggested.

The second stanza is equally as good as the first. It runs: "A dollar you send to the eastern shore."

Says good-by, Bill, forevermore. But the dollar is spent with the home-made sound.

Keeps a-comin' and a-comin' and a-comin' around."

ANGELENO STUDIES FARMING.

SHE'S A WOMAN TEACHER.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

CORVALLIS (Or.) June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Miss Ella Grubbs, a teacher in the Los Angeles city schools, is the first student to arrive at Oregon Agricultural College to take the summer course, which opens next Tuesday. Miss Grubbs has registered in agriculture and will take a special course outlined especially for teachers who wish to gain a knowledge

ASKS CONGRESS TO APPROPRIATE

President's Message on the Imperial Valley.

Million and a Quarter Is Needed, He Says.

Impossible to Negotiate With Mexico at Present.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, June 14.—In a special message President Taft today asked Congress to appropriate \$1,500,000 to protect the Imperial Valley of California against emergencies of floods from the Colorado River while negotiations for the protection of that territory are pending with Mexico.

One million dollars was given by Congress in 1910 for the protection of the Imperial Valley and a special board in 1911 reported that about one million more was needed to complete it.

In his message, President Taft points out that questions regarding the valley concern Mexico as well as the United States, but adds that there are no prospects that negotiations with Mexico can be concluded before the adjournment of Congress.

He urged the immediate appropriation to be used principally in the construction of levees and revetments along the Colorado River and to be expended under his direction.

MORE BRIBERY TALK.

A Man on the New York Train Said to Have Been Approached by Supporters of the Colonel.

(By Federal Wire to the Times.)

ON BOARD REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE SPECIAL TRAIN, Rochester (N. Y.) June 14.—[Special Dispatch.] Right in line with the charges made in Chicago by Congressman McKimley that Roosevelt agents were offering money to Taft delegates in the South, it is said that one of the twenty-six delegates from New York county has been approached in a similar manner.

This is the declaration made by a Republican who is traveling to Chicago on the special that left Grand Central Station at noon. It is stated that a Roosevelt supporter offered this man a considerable amount of money if he would vote for the colonel in the convention. The delegate, who is said to be a Republican, but only last week he was approached again, it is said, and there was intimations that they would keep after him even when he reached Chicago.

Samuel G. Koenig, president of the County Committee, refused absolutely to discuss the matter. If it is true, it should go over it would make two votes for Roosevelt in New York county, as Judge Charles H. Murray decided some time ago to support Roosevelt.

"I do not believe there will be a single Roosevelt delegate from our district, except that of Judge Murray," said Koenig.

There are about 130 persons on this special, which is due to arrive at Chicago tomorrow at 11:20 o'clock. Of that, but forty are delegates.

Judge William H. Wadsworth, who, as president of the New York State District Primary Association, became intimately connected with Associate Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court when he was governor, spent two hours with him in Washington on Friday.

"It is absolutely out of the question to talk of Hughes as a compromise candidate," said Judge Wadsworth today. "He is not a man to whom I would permit my name to be connected."

PITH OF THE DAY'S NEWS FROM THE MIDDLE WEST.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

CHICAGO, June 14.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Drizzling rain fell intermittently all of the day and the atmosphere was muggy and sticky. The maximum temperature was 84 deg., and the minimum 64 deg. South wind, fourteen miles an hour. Other temperatures:

	Max.	Min.
Alpena	66	50
Bismarck	64	52
Calumet	60	48
Cheyenne	62	46
Cincinnati	60	44
Cleveland	62	44
Concordia	60	42
Davenport	60	42
Denver	70	52
Des Moines	62	44
Detroit	70	52
Evansville	62	44
Grand Rapids	62	44
Green Bay	62	44
Helena	60	42
Huron	60	42
Indianapolis	62	44
Kansas City	64	46
Marquette	60	42
Memphis	62	44
Milwaukee	60	42
Omaha	62	44
St. Louis	70	52
St. Paul	62	44
Seattle	62	44
Springfield, Ill.	62	44
Springfield, Mo.	62	44
Wichita	62	44

SEATTLE GETS NEXT MEETING.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

CLEVELAND, June 14.—Public supervision and administration of various institutions toward which its activities are directed was scheduled for discussion in general session today by the national conference of charities and correction. The report of the committee on this branch of the work, presented by H. C. Bowman, chairman, deals with the administration of State institutions and the supervision and control of certain private institutions that receive State aid, or which financial help throughout the State, and the national conference voted today to hold its next convention in Seattle. The time will be set later. It is expected that by holding the conference in Seattle next year seed will be sown that will pro-

Los Angeles Hotels.

Huntley Apartments
1201 WEST THIRD STREET.
Ten minutes walk from Third and Broadway or take Crown Hill car line. New concrete building. Two, three, four and five-room housekeeping apartments.
MAIN 230; HOME 10105.

Fremont Hotel Elegant—Homelike
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.
FOURTH AND OLIVE.
R. A. VON VALKENBERG.
Highest Class Apartment Hotel. More Comfort. Less expense than hotel life. Large, cool rooms, linens, lobby and public rooms, elevator garage, magnificent grounds. 1130 West Seventh street. Bkwy. 3294, 1912.

Golden Apartments
Lowest Summer Rates
City Restaurants.
Cafe Bristol
Tonight after the show just a bit to complete your evening's enjoyment. Entertainers.
FOURTH AND SPRING

City Restaurants.
Cafe Bristol
Tonight after the show just a bit to complete your evening's enjoyment. Entertainers.
FOURTH AND SPRING

San Francisco Hotels.
HOTEL TURPIN
New and Popular Commercial Hotel—17 Powell St. Market, San Francisco, Cal.
Six stories of solid comfort; 11 first-class suites, 110 single rooms, 110 double rooms, 110 triple rooms, 110 four rooms, 110 five rooms, 110 six rooms, 110 seven rooms, 110 eight rooms, 110 nine rooms, 110 ten rooms, 110 eleven rooms, 110 twelve rooms, 110 thirteen rooms, 110 fourteen rooms, 110 fifteen rooms, 110 sixteen rooms, 110 seventeen rooms, 110 eighteen rooms, 110 nineteen rooms, 110 twenty rooms, 110 twenty-one rooms, 110 twenty-two rooms, 110 twenty-three rooms, 110 twenty-four rooms, 110 twenty-five rooms, 110 twenty-six rooms, 110 twenty-seven rooms, 110 twenty-eight rooms, 110 twenty-nine rooms, 110 thirty rooms, 110 thirty-one rooms, 110 thirty-two rooms, 110 thirty-three rooms, 110 thirty-four rooms, 110 thirty-five rooms, 110 thirty-six rooms, 110 thirty-seven rooms, 110 thirty-eight rooms, 110 thirty-nine rooms, 110 forty rooms, 110 forty-one rooms, 110 forty-two rooms, 110 forty-three rooms, 110 forty-four rooms, 110 forty-five rooms, 110 forty-six rooms, 110 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TRAIN DELAYED BY A BOULDER.

But Roosevelt Paid No Attention to It at All.

He Just Sat in the Stateroom of His Pullman Car.

Didn't Even Go Out to Shake Engineer's Hand.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
ALBANY (N. Y.) June 14.—A large boulder in the path of the train which bore Col. Roosevelt to Chicago, brought his journey to an abrupt halt less than an hour after it began at 8:30 o'clock p.m. The train was bowled along at a high rate of speed, when two miles north of Tarrytown it came to a sudden stop with a series of jolts and the crunching of brakes. The accident was not serious but it delayed the train an hour. The train reached here at 9:45 o'clock p.m. and left for the west at 10:25 o'clock.

Col. Roosevelt sat quietly in his stateroom during the halt without coming out to inquire the cause of the delay.

The ex-president remained in seclusion during the trip up the Hudson, reading or chatting with Mrs. Roosevelt except when he went to the dining car for dinner.

The damage from the accident was inflicted chiefly upon the locomotive and the air brake equipment.

The explanation of the accident generally accepted was that the boulder was rolled on the track by boys. The force of the blow was shown by the pilot which was badly bent and twisted.

John McCalliffe, the engineer, said the obstruction was struck as the train was passing through a cut. The locomotive had just rounded a curve, so that he did not get a glimpse of the rock and his first intimation of the accident was the shock of impact.

The stone, or a fragment of it, tore a gash in the hose conveying the compressed air, releasing the air and automatically applying the brakes.

Engineer McCalliffe said the boulder must have been at least two feet in diameter. Instead of being hurled from the track, the stone passed under the locomotive and first six cars of the train, bumping against the axles and brake beams and tossing bars about. The brake beams were bent and two of the brake shoes were wrenched from place. Col. Roosevelt was in the third car which bumped the boulder.

When the train had been brought to a standstill passengers poured out of the Pullmans in curiosity. A track walker said some boys had rolled the boulder down the side of the cut. This statement was corroborated by two boys.

When the damage had been repaired the journey was resumed. Another engine was substituted here and a thorough inspection of the train was made, delaying the departure from this city more than half an hour.

Politics was the chief topic of discussion among the passengers on the colonel's train, but they had few opportunities to see him.

ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

President Taft Says His Information Leads Him to Believe That One Will Be Enough to Nominate Him.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
WASHINGTON, June 14.—There will be no third candidate. All the information I get is that the man nominated on the first ballot will have votes to spare.

That was President Taft's answer today to a visitor who asked his position in regard to a compromise candidate at the Republican National Convention.

Friends of the President here said he was not nominated he decidedly would oppose either Senator Cummins or Senator La Follette as compromise candidates. The President's opposition, his friends said, would be based on the recall of judges and decisions.

Some of Mr. Taft's friends said if he was confronted with the prospect of naming his preference for a compromise candidate, they believed he would turn to some man like Senator Root of New York or former Vice President Fairbanks of Indiana.

It has become known that Mr. Fairbanks is the President's choice for chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

MEET GROWER TESTIFIES.

Office of Utah-Idaho Sugar Company Is Witness in Dissolution Suit in New York.

(By Federal Wire) Line to The Times.
NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES, June 14.—(Special Dispatch.) Thomas R. Cutler, vice-president and general manager of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, was called as a witness today in the government's suit for the dissolution of the American Sugar Refining Company. Mr. Cutler has been closely allied with the Mormon Church for many years. He made the trip to Utah in a prairie schooner in 1860, and later became a Mormon bishop at Salt Lake City.

He was asked about the conditions attending beet growing in Utah and Idaho, and described some of the numerous appliances of a beet sugar company which, he said, did not appear on the surface. For instance, Mr. Cutler told how the farmers had special wagons constructed for them to dump beets automatically, but were soon notified that on appliances used on the wagon constituted an infringement on a patent owned by Timothy Carroll of California.

The attorney for the company, Mr. Cutler said, advised settling the patent matter out of court, and at present the company was paying a royalty of \$5000 for the wagons used by the farmers.

CANCELS HENRY'S DATE.

Y.M.C.A. at Pittsfield, Mass., Refused to Be Addressed by Man Who Harbored Insults.

(By Federal Wire) Line to The Times.
PITTSFIELD (Mass.) June 13.—(Special Dispatch.) Because of the attack on Senator W. Murray Crane by Francis J. Henry in the Republican National Committee meeting in Chicago yesterday, the Pittsfield Y.M.C.A. will cancel Henry's engagement to lecture here in January. Senator Murray Crane is one of the principal supporters of the association.

"BILL" FLINN RECKONS.

(Continued from First Page.)

been giving to the press, but that the politicians, including all who have had the slightest experience with state and national conventions, realize that no such decisions would have been possible had not the Roosevelt contests been wholly without merit, pure fakes designed solely to decoy the public into believing in that "overwhelming demand" for Mr. Roosevelt's nomination, which has never existed save in the imagination of the ex-president.

A "MONSTER" MEETING.

Col. Roosevelt will not rely alone upon the personal influence which he believes he can exert on individual delegates. There will also be a "monster mass meeting" on Monday, at which every conceivable device for working up enthusiasm will be resorted to. This, of course, will be preliminary to the attempt to stampede the convention. Past masters in the art of spellbinding will be present and will address the multitude, and an attempt is being made to get a "leader" from every State to make a five minute address preceding the "great speech" of the colonel, which is to be the "greatest effort of his life."

The Roosevelt effort to perfect an organization which will do the absolute bidding of the colonel in the national convention will be made, and in this organization men of powerful physique and leather lungs will be given preference. It is not to be given preference. It is not to be given preference.

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Col. Roosevelt is making a serious blunder, even from his point of view, by coming to Chicago so early. They admit he will arouse a great deal of interest and some enthusiasm when he arrives, but they are convinced he cannot keep up the excitement until the time comes for the nomination, nor do they believe he will be able to exert any great amount of influence upon the delegates, although he will prove "mighty entertaining" to the crowds in the street.

They declare that even the effect of the "monster mass meeting" Monday night will have worn off before the time comes for nominations in the convention, and they are convinced that many of the delegates will be disgusted by the effort to browbeat and bully them.

Of course the announcement of the colonel's coming occasions no surprise to the Taft people, who have always discounted the emphatic denials at Roosevelt's headquarters, denials persisted in today even after the colonel had himself announced his purpose in New York.

NEWS STATEMENT.

"I told you so three weeks ago," was the comment of Col. New, who added: "His coming at this time will have no effect other than possibly to put a little more fire into our side. Does Roosevelt expect to overtake us here? Perhaps he does. There is no accounting for the vagaries of his imagination. I don't believe it."

National Committeeman Mulvane of Kansas expressed the conviction that Roosevelt's coming would not change a single vote.

OHIO OVER AND OVER AGAIN.

"It is simply another case of the Ohio convention," said one of the President's chief supporters. "The President had a majority of fifteen in that convention and the Roosevelt people resorted to all the tactics they were employing to overturn it. They won just two votes away from us, but as for the other delegates, all their efforts simply operated to stiffen their backbone and reinforce their intention to give the delegation to Mr. Taft. It is all well to talk about stampeding crowds, but you cannot stampede delegates. The men who are sent to national conventions as delegates are not made of that hysterical sort of timber. The Roosevelt people proceed to reveal the kind of contests with which they have been seeking to deceive the public; they make more and more obvious what unmitigated twaddle the colonel has been and still is talking about the rights of the people, dealing openly and squarely, and all that sort of thing."

THE COMMITTEE MEETING.

The National Committee held a short session today, meeting twelve Taft delegates and in no instance was there a roll call or material division. The Taft attorneys were not ready to present the case against the Roosevelt delegates, as some of the evidence has not yet arrived and the Roosevelt attorneys objected to passing them over and taking up the contest in Virginia and Washington.

Adjournment was, therefore, taken early, but confidence is expressed that the contest will be easily disposed of tomorrow. An agreement to bunch all the Virginia cases has been reached. In fact, it is obvious that the Roosevelt attorneys realize they have no case there and expect to have their contests promptly thrown out of court.

The Washington cases will take much time, as so far as can be ascertained, the Roosevelt contestants in that State are both flimsy.

The Taft delegates seated today are those from the Third District of Oklahoma, the Fourth District of Oklahoma, the First, Second, Ninth and Tenth Tennessee. There is so little evidence that successful efforts have been made to take away instructed Taft delegates, they will consider themselves seceded and will make up their mind to vote for Mr. Taft any such losses.

That Col. Roosevelt will sing his swan song to the convention itself, is the conviction of most of the Taft men and of some of his own supporters, who are mortally afraid that he will lead a bolt out of the convention, albeit, a small one. Col. Harry S. New has said all along that if Mr. Roosevelt expresses a desire to attend the convention he will be finished with ease and will be invited to occupy a seat on the platform. Mr. Barnes of New York is one of those who believe he will now forgo such an opportunity to make a speech, deplorable as such a spectacle may be, and there are not a few who believe that when Mr. Roosevelt realizes that he has lost his fight he will also lose his reason. At any rate, the prospect of one of the most spectacular conventions the Republican party has known in its fifty-eight years of its existence seems assured.

COMPROMISE TALK.

There is much talk of a compromise candidate in Roosevelt circles this evening, but none at all is heard among the Taft delegates. It is positively announced by the supporters of Senator La Follette that under no circumstances will they cast their votes for Mr. Roosevelt. They will, they say, go down fighting precisely as they did in 1908 and that if that firm determination they have at no time seriously considered any other alternative, but they admit that as they see it, they cannot far make a compromise candidate.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP.

In the matter of temporary chairman, Senator La Follette prefers to see Senator Root elected rather than to see Col. Roosevelt win in initial contest. The Roosevelt people decided several days ago to abandon their effort to elect Gov. Hadley, chairman and to concentrate their strength behind Gov. McGovern, their effort to elect Gov. Hadley, chairman and to concentrate their strength behind Gov. McGovern, their effort to elect Gov. Hadley, chairman and to concentrate their strength behind Gov. McGovern.

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 CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES
 Bought. 429 SECURITY I
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actively lowest rates in
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FAIRNESS IN DEAL
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Yards at 12 1/2cand Fancy Tuxedo Mesh Vellings in
all colors as well as white and black.
Double mesh, dots, figures and
other values to 50c. at yard, 12 1/2c.Hosiery Day at
Hobbs'sWe specialize on makes that we can
get for you at a bargain special.Well Known Make of
50c Lisle

Pair 25c

A medium weight Hosiery that will
stand up to the ordinary dollar Stocking.

Black, Tan and nearly any other fashionable color—\$1.00.

Main Floor—

Summer Vests and Pants 50c

Perfect Fitting—Hand Finished

Our summer lines of Merode Knitwear are now ready for
inspection—assortments are complete.Of especial importance is a line of Vests and Pants at
50c. We can recommend for comfort and service.We want you to see them. All styles in correct summer
fashion. Regular or out sizes in most styles, 50c.

Main Floor—

Travelers Roll-ups.

50c

Most convenient article you
can put in your suitcase.Roll-ups! Made of
French cretonne, lined with
rubber. Durable, of styles,
many in the lot worth \$1.00.

Only, Saturday, 50c.

Main Floor—

Late Neckwear Novelties 50c

Not a Piece Worth Less Than 65c or 75c

Neckties, Stock and Jabot Combinations; Fichus,
Bowties, Dutch Collars, Coat Collars, Collar and Cuff Sets
and all the other late ideas of Swiss with lace or embroidery
most neatly embroidered. Splendid 65c and 75c novelties,
ready for Saturday, 50c.

Main Floor—

Good Gray Wool Blankets \$3.95

Blankets that are good for service, good for warmth and good
for sleep—especially suited to out-of-doors sleeping quar-
ters. Light shade of gray, with either blue or pink borders.
Regular price.

Fourth Floor—

White Pique Hats and
Bonnets for the Little FolksThe millinery variety to almost equal that shown for
adults—just as new and smart looking, too. Not a few
styles, but dozens of them. Some plain white, others faced
with pink or blue. Some as low as 85c, others
as high as \$1.25 and all prices between.

Third Floor—

Player Piano Bargains

Used Instruments, Some New, Including
Pianos and ExchangesEvery one of these Player
Pianos is in excellent con-
dition. Every one is worth
from \$200 to \$500 more than
we are asking for it. Very
easy terms—

Pay \$8 to \$10 Monthly

Weber Pianola, mahogany,
\$550. Aeolian Player, \$350.
Weser Player, \$395.
Sohmer-Cecilian, \$600.
Auto Piano, \$395.
Weser Electric, \$450.
Farrand-Cecilian, \$650.

Sugarmans Auction and Com-

General Auctioneers.

AUCTION

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 10 A. M.

Entire stock of Pierce Bros.
at 205 206 North Spring street
day, June 15, at 10 a. m. of
furniture, rugs, carpets, cur-
tains, lace curtains, gas hoses, oil
water hoses, ice boxes, spring
mattresses. The stock is
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K.B. Blackstone & Co.
315-322 South Broadway.

Silk Stockings \$1 Pair

We have at all for Stockings like these—\$1.00. They are
superior in every way to the ordinary dollar Stocking.
Made of pure thread silk, with lisle garter top and sole. Black,
White, Tan and nearly any other fashionable color—\$1.00.

Main Floor—

Summer Vests and Pants 50c

Perfect Fitting—Hand Finished

Our summer lines of Merode Knitwear are now ready for
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SOCIETY GRACIOUSLY
GIVES ITS APPROVAL.Athletic Club Stamped With the Favor That Won't
Wear Off—Magnificent New Building Brilliant With
Hospitality for City's Elite—Triumph of Brains
Brawn in the Eyes of Gentle Culture Made Complete.

LOS ANGELES society last night placed its royal stamp of approval on the new and magnificent Los Angeles Athletic Club. In a gorgeous spectacle with the very social elite of Los Angeles arrayed in almost barbaric splendor the new clubhouse was formally thrown open. The miracle of mixing athletics with society was accomplished. The very thing that has always been said could not be done with success has become a fact. For five or six hours last night between six and seven hundred of the best known Angelenos ate, drank and danced merrily to enticing music or wandered admiringly through the great marble halls and corridors inspecting the magnificent place. Last night's dinner-dance given by the Los Angeles Athletic Club members to their friends was one of the decided social triumphs of the year. It was the crowning event of the three day "Open House" which the club has been keeping this week in honor of its formal opening in the new \$1,500,000 building. BEAUTY'S BOWER. The big dining-hall was a bower of beauty. Great baskets of American Beauty roses adorned the centers of a myriad of gleaming white tables. The high dark brown walls towered somberly above the glittering array of silverware, napery and cut glass. Soft-footed waiters flitted here and there, up and down the lanes between the tables, putting the last touch to the scene that seemed perfect. In the great lounge-room, with its high ceilings and beautiful paintings, a second scene of beauty was presented. Deep red roses were the dominant note in the decorations. They were everywhere, and baskets of them were placed around the orchestra seats in one corner of the big room. The great building was a gleam with thousands of lights. Every window glowed with hospitality, as the long line of motors began their slow procession up to the Seventh-street door. From 7:30 o'clock up to 9 o'clock there was a constant stream of motor winding their way before the door of the brilliantly-lighted clubhouse. Before the door of the foyer was stationed the impeccable "Jimmy," who for half a generation has received the elite of Los Angeles at the most important functions. There was no use of whispering quietly to "Jimmy" the name of the guest, for he was full well every blessed one of the merry throng by name, and in a voice like a mellow and beautiful painting, he ordered and announced the names of guests. Within the brilliantly-lighted foyer

(Continued on Third Page.)



The Ivy Ceremonial at Hollywood High School.

The pretty custom of perpetuating in green life the memories of school days, borrowed from a university commencement ceremony centuries old, will be introduced for the first time by the seniors of the Hollywood school of the Ivy Ceremonial Monday evening. The photograph was made at the rehearsal.

Near Climax.

MAYOR SETS EXPERTS
AT WORK ON BOOKS.Digging Into Affairs of Board of Public Works and
Harbor Commission—Good Government Organization
Confers With Him and Then Sends Him Request to
Call for Wholesale Resignations.

THE disclosure that experts in the employ of the city are investigating the books of the Board of Public Works, and Harbor Commission, and the adoption of a resolution by the Good Government Organization, confers with him and then sends him request to call for wholesale resignations. It was learned for the first time yesterday that Fred Lloyd, a city detective working out of City Auditor Myer's office, and an associate city investigator, have been digging into the office records and files of both boards for several days. It was declared yesterday that the Mayor ordered his services at the request of certain Good Government politicians who are out gunning for scalps. Members of both boards laughed heartily when speaking of the Sherlock Holmes work that is going on, declared that they have nothing to fear, and that they would welcome the investigation. Lloyd devoted most of yesterday to going over the minutes and papers in the Harbor Commission files. When asked if he had made any startling discoveries, Lloyd took a whiff on his gold-tipped cigarette, tucked his powerful magnifying glass in his inside pocket, hoarsely whispered, "Not yet," and scurried around a corner. FIRST A CONFERENCE. The Good Government resolution calling for the removal of the six commissioners was the sensation of the day. There is no doubt that the tense situation is racing to a climax. The Executive Committee of the Good Government machine held a star-chamber conference with the Mayor yesterday morning at the City Hall, and the various phases of the resolution which was forwarded to the Mayor. The Mayor refused to make a statement relative to the matter, but close friends declare that he approves the spirit of the resolution and will take action along that line within a short time. It was declared by City Hall officials that the Mayor requested the Good Government Organization to adopt the resolution which was forwarded to the Mayor, and let the organization bear the brunt of the outbursts sure to follow a sweeping removal of the two commissions. TO REAPPOINT SOME? Gibbon, Humphreys and Hubbard have insisted from the beginning of

MAGON TRIAL DELAYED.

Sickness of Defense Attorney Sets
Case of Anarchists Over Until Next
Week—Developments.

Owing to the sickness of Willard Andrews, attorney for the defense of the Magon anarchists, the trial of the aggregation on charges of having violated the neutrality laws was halted yesterday afternoon and will not be resumed until Tuesday of next week. The first witness Tuesday will probably be Frederick Williams, a local newspaper man formerly in the insurrectionary army. He testified Thursday afternoon that he enlisted on the Mexican side of the line but, as the government is preparing to introduce evidence to show that he "joined" at the headquarters of the local junta, it is estimated that his testimony may be somewhat altered. There are still many witnesses to be heard on behalf of the defense. The evidence so far given by most of them is decidedly immaterial. In the view of the government prosecutors and even of Judge Weiborn, but all insist on being heard. It is charged that a palpable effort is being made to beg the question by an effort to establish that the insurrection case received aid otherwise than from the "Magon," which is not considered to affect the guilt or innocence of the accused in any manner.

ROGERS SPEAKS
OF WITHDRAWAL"Matter of Ethics" Creates
Dramatic Situation.Chief Defense Counsel Says
that He's No Janus.On Both Sides; "My Position
Is Intolerable."

One of the most unusual situations that ever arose in a criminal case of this county confronted the court and lawyers in the Darrow case yesterday when Earl Rogers dramatically demanded the right to absent himself from the courtroom while O. A. Tveitmo and Anton Johannsen, Darrow's friends, vindicated him of any complicity in the spiriting away of Mrs. Caplan. Capt. Fredericks declared he had



Thomas F. Doran.

Double-header.

HIS A FARMER,
ALSO LAWYERAND THIS KANSAS MAN CAN
PLOW OR PLEAD.Interesting and Successful Kansas
Character Figures in the
Knights and Ladies of Security
National Convention Here—Ad-
journing After a Long Day.

Thomas F. Doran, the "farmer-lawyer" of Topeka, has been one of the most interesting characters at the national convention of the Knights and Ladies of Security, which completed its work at Blanchard Hall yesterday afternoon. Doran was born and grew up on a farm, and although he has developed into one of the Sunflower State's noted attorneys, his first love is still the soil, and he devotes many hours a day to a personal supervision of his 600-acre ranch near Topeka regarded as one of the model farms of Kansas. In addition to knowing enough law to keep him in the forefront of his profession, Doran, who looks the farmer rather than the professional man, is an expert on hogs (four-footed), mules, alfalfa, and chickens, each of which he produces in great profusion upon his broad acres. As an orator Doran is much in demand, and his voice is raised in defense of Republicanism upon every occasion. He is a delegate to a Chicago convention, and will leave today for the East. His official duties as national attorney for the Knights and Ladies of Security, brought him to Los Angeles, where he says he sees many evidences of prosperity since his last visit. He is a quiet, unassuming man, a resident of an old-time friend, C. A. Fallows, No. 1213 Westchester place. At the convention hall yesterday a continuous session was held from 1 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon, when a sine die adjournment was taken. Unless a special session is called earlier the next national convention will meet in Detroit, Mich. The thanks of the convention was extended to the local press, and the hospitality is so generously extended. The salary of the national president is raised from \$1000 to \$1200 per year, and each team captain voted \$25 as an expression of appreciation for the excellent team work displayed by all of the contestants. At a meeting of the district managers held last evening at the Hotel Rosslyn, President Kirkpatrick was presented with a leather toilet case, and Joseph Kirkpatrick, superintendent of managers, with a desk equipment. A great crowd attended the final social part of the week's entertainment at L.O.O.F. Hall, Broadway and Workman streets, last evening, where "Ye Olde Tyme" party was given. To many of the delegates are planning a trip to Catalina or to some other of the many points of interest about Los Angeles. H. W. Grant of Lincoln, who has been in effective charge of the press and publicity work, likes Los Angeles so well that he is coming back after a trip North.

Another One.

COUNCIL TURNS DOWN
LOCKE TALK PETITION.

FRESH discussion was caused yesterday at the City Hall of the action of Charles Edwin Locke, a teacher in the Polytechnic High School, in connection with the I.W.O. troubles at San Diego, which resulted in a rebuke from the Board of Education, by the bringing of another document to which Locke's name is signed, of Cleveland Dorey, Priscilla Margaret Dorey; Mrs. Siddons, Corrie Ziegler; Happy Hooligan, Byron Phillips. The regular Class Day programme will be given in the auditorium building and will be as follows: Greeting by Marie Young and a song, "The Sunbonnet Babies," by Beatrice Albright, Sarah Clark, Eunice Grasse, Lillian Grasse, Esther Roen and Mary Sumner. A series of living pictures or impromptu scenes will be given during this part of the programme as follows: Hypatia, Esther Oleson; Joan of Arc, Louise Dorey; Priscilla Margaret Dorey; Mrs. Siddons, Corrie Ziegler; Happy Hooligan, Byron Phillips. 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Public Service: City Hall, Courts.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY.

The Aqueduct Advisory Board decided yesterday to shift down the cement plant at Monolith for the summer and to request the City Council to give the Board of Public Works permission to sell the plant when favorable opportunity offers.

Representatives of Wilmington business interests urged the Harbor Advisory Board yesterday to adopt a definite policy in regard to leasing lands on the inner harbor for industrial enterprises, and the appointment of a city agent to be on the ground to advance this kind of development.

City Engineer Hamlin was instructed yesterday to at once prepare a comprehensive plan for streets in a large district of San Pedro contiguous to the water front on the best possible grade. This plan will be submitted at a public hearing at San Pedro on the 26th inst.

The Board of Public Utilities yesterday asked the Finance Committee of the Council to provide \$25,000 for the expenses of the Street Railways Bureau, authorized by a vote of the people at the special election May 21.

The foster-parents and an aunt of a 15-year-old boy petitioned to be appointed his guardian yesterday, and circumstances and religion constitute the puzzle a Superior Court Judge is asked to solve.

At the City Hall.

CITY MAY SELL CEMENT PLANT.

PERMISSION TO BE ASKED OF THE COUNCIL.

Aqueduct Advisory Board Decides Mill Must Be Shut Down for Summer, and If Municipality Wants to Retain It Offer Must Be Made to the Works Board.

The subject of continuing the operation of the cement plant established at Monolith to produce material for construction on the aqueduct was before the Aqueduct Advisory Board yesterday. It was decided to shut down the operations at this plant for the summer, as material is on hand sufficient to carry on the aqueduct work well into October, and the storage of unneeded stock in the intense desert heat causes chemical changes that make the time of setting of the cement uncertain.

Chief Engineer Mulholland reported that the cement plant is now turning out approximately 1200 barrels per day, whereas the demand on the work is about 400 barrels per day. He says there are 35,000 barrels of cement distributed in the field and 70,000 barrels in the warehouses and bins, making 105,000 barrels of cement on hand and ready for the construction work. About 125,000 barrels of cement will still be needed for the completion of the aqueduct.

He recommended that the proposition be sent to the City Council that if it wishes to keep the plant as a city property, it should offer for sale the plant when favorable opportunity offers.

Commissioner Humphreys stated that the city is now using 35,000 barrels of cement per year on public work, but that no success has been met with in efforts to sell the product of the Monolith plant to private or other contractors; that a price of \$1.25 per barrel had been made on a 1900-barrel lot to the County Highway Commission, but no answer had been received.

It was decided to shut down the mill at once, and Chief Engineer Mulholland directed that the plant be closed and the machinery be removed within fifteen days after resuming operations, so that no time need be lost by the summer shut-down.

President Hubbard of the Board of Public Works said yesterday that the entire plant, including land purchased in connection, represents an outlay of about \$600,000, but that a large amount of this has been recovered from the enterprise and will be sold at private sale.

INDUSTRIAL SITES.

WHAT WILL THE POLICY BE?

It is probable that the Board of Freeholders which is framing a new city charter will be asked to provide for twenty-five acres of land for the city of industrial sites on the inner harbor, instead of having these lands to fifteen years, as is now the case. This was urged at a meeting of the Harbor Advisory Board yesterday and Special Counsel Hewitt stated that he had this matter under consideration and believed it practical.

C. H. Eubank, president of the First National Bank of Wilmington, appeared before the board and argued that a definite policy be adopted in regard to the leasing of locations for industries on the inner harbor, stating that Wilmington has been successful because some definite policy on this line has not been adopted, various industrial concerns having abandoned plans for locating there because of the uncertainties of the situation. They urged that appointment of a city agent who would be on the ground and ready to carry out the business of closing leases for industries.

They were informed that the advisory board will do all in its power to aid in the establishment of industries on city lands at the inner harbor. It is possible that an agreement may be reached between the litigants for the lands and the city in regard to leasing portions of these lands to industries, so that the sort of development may not be held back, no matter what may be the final result of these suits.

Will Express Confidence.

The Aqueduct Advisory Board will send to the division superintendent on the aqueduct work letters expressing the board's confidence and appreciation of the services being rendered. These superintendents, who have an immense task in isolated districts, have recently felt, it is said, the adverse criticism of their work, and the members of the advisory board believe it is just that they should know that their work is appreciated.

Figures on Inner Harbor.

The City Engineer yesterday made a report to the Harbor Advisory Board on the inner harbor work at Wilmington to be carried on under the \$1,000,000 bond issue for that purpose. This report showed that there has been a total expenditure up to June 1 of \$221,571.47, and there is

work provided for that will cost \$60,000, leaving the sum of \$938,515.73 of the \$1,000,000 bond issue yet to expend on this improvement.

Women Would Be Officers.

Eight women yesterday took the examination for police officer at the office of the Civil Service Commission. The examination was oral and was conducted by Gen. Burton and E. C. Bellows. The candidates were Mrs. Shattuck, Mrs. Josephine Burns, Mrs. Laura B. Anall, Mrs. Ota Taylor, Mrs. Alys N. Young, Mrs. Amelia V. Ford and Mrs. Florence B. Praker. One vacancy is to be filled. Examinations for motorcycle officers will be held to day. Four appointments are to be made to these places, and a candidate must have served four years as a police officer to qualify.

Aqueduct Employees Best Paid.

Chief Engineer Mulholland informed the aqueduct advisory board yesterday that he has been making personal observations and comparisons of employment on other, large works in Southern California, and found that aqueduct employees are better paid and work under more advantageous conditions than on the large private contracts he investigated. As a case of similar aspect he cited the construction of the gas pipe line to the Kern River field, where the average wage of the laborers is \$2 and they have to live in movable camps, whereas the aqueduct employees which this implies, whereas the aqueduct employees, who work eight-hour shifts, and have the advantages of established camps.

Will Outline Road Plan.

The harbor advisory board instructed City Engineer Hamlin yesterday to proceed at once with the preparation of a comprehensive plan for the regrading of streets in San Pedro from Pacific avenue to the water front, and from Fourth to Fourteenth street. This is to be submitted to the people of San Pedro as a necessary adjunct to the general improvement of the harbor. Hamlin was instructed to prepare these plans as his best judgment dictates. The selection of either the Pacific-avenue route or the Beacon-street route for the roadway to the harbor waterfront will require the changing of grades on the cross streets, and the harbor advisory board believes that the best interest of all concerned will be conserved by the adoption of a general scheme for carrying through all the streets of the district outlined on the best grades possible for traffic to flow from the waterfront. Hamlin is to have this general plan ready for submission at the public hearing on the two proposed routes to the waterfront, which will take place at San Pedro on June 25.

This Bureau Wants Money.

The Board of Public Utilities yesterday asked the Finance Committee of the City Council to provide \$25,000 for the expense of the street railways bureau, authorized by a vote of the people at the special election held on May 21. The board states that it will be necessary to employ expert accountants to examine the accounts and secure the necessary office room in order to carry on the work required of this bureau.

City Hall Briefs.

The aqueduct advisory board yesterday received a report from inspectors at the various camps along the aqueduct on the condition of animals on the work. These reports showed that the horses were in good condition, and it was stated that for the past month the stock has been worked 35 per cent. of their full capacity.

The aqueduct investigating board yesterday decided to dispense with the services of Edward Norbeck, accountant who has been working on the books of the aqueduct in the office of the Harbor Advisory Board, and to employ a new accountant, a state of clerical points for these places have not yet been announced.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

The following graduates of law school of the University of Southern California were admitted to practice yesterday by the District Court of Appeal, on motion, James L. Miller, George R. Dexter, Jesse Dwyer, Floyd S. P. Foss, R. E. Maddock, Chris Wilson, Jr., Kenneth Smith, Denham W. Selig, John F. DeLoach, Fred J. Trude, R. Benkert, Donald McDonald, Hugh K. Walker, Jr., Ben Johnson, Charles E. Donnelly, Jr., Robert L. Hanley, Paschal H. Burke, C. T. Van Etten, William C. Snyder, Ray H. Wheelock, E. A. Leake, Vincent R. Yassman, Robert R. Los Angeles, Maxwell Harrell, Oxnard, H. A. Decker, Artesia; Charles H. Mitchell, Venice; Oliver P. Enslin, Ontario; Elliott Gibbs, Pasadena; C. R. Burr, Monrovia.

DEFENDANTS WIN SUIT.

The long-standing arbitration litigation of J. T. Melor, to collect from the Imperial Land Company \$175.50 and \$2667.50, alleged to be due, has been determined by the Supreme Court. The arbitrators were J. D. Meeserve, Ben S. Hunter and W. H. Anderson, who found for the plaintiff. The arbitrators were J. D. Meeserve, Ben S. Hunter and W. H. Anderson, who found for the plaintiff. The arbitrators were J. D. Meeserve, Ben S. Hunter and W. H. Anderson, who found for the plaintiff.

AGREE TO REMOVAL.

Humbert C. Davis, former night teller of the Hartman National Bank of New York, charged with embezzling \$1000 of the funds of the institution, will be returned to New York early next week, the prisoner indicating yesterday in his arraignment before United States Commissioner Van Dyke that he would not oppose his removal to that city for trial. Davis had been indicted by the Federal grand jury for the southern district of New York. The alleged theft occurred November 8, 1911.

BACK TO OLD MEXICO.

Vicente Madrigal, wanted in Mexico for the murder of Juan Magallon, April 30, 1907, was taken back to the City of Mexico last night by Harry C. Madrigal, representative of the Mexican government. Madrigal was arrested on an order of the Secretary of State, in this city, April 1.

AUTO SUIT DECIDED.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the Los Angeles county, in favor of the plaintiff, in the action brought by the Haynes Automobile Company, against the Woodell Automobile Company, for the return of an automobile, for \$271.18. The original sum demanded by the plaintiff was \$209.25, but the defendants were allowed a counter-claim leaving still due the plaintiff corporation the amount of the judgment.

At the Courthouse.

SMALL BOY IN GREAT DEMAND.

FOSTER-PARENTS AND AUNT ASK FOR GUARDIANSHIP.

Child Seems to Be an Inheritance on One Side and an Acquisition Much Desired on the Other—Financial Question and Religion Add to Puzzle.

Whether the foster-parents of 10-year-old Russell Van Velsor, or his blood relation, has the better claim on him was a puzzle presented to Judge Rives yesterday. The case, as it developed, proved interesting and unusual. It came before the court on two petitions, each petitioner asking to be appointed his guardian.

One petition was filed by Russell's aunt, Lillian Farrington, and the other by Mrs. Frances Millane, a recent bride. The aunt is already supporting two of the three children Russell and is willing and anxious to have the lad join the family circle.

Mrs. Millane received the boy from her mother, Mrs. Katherine Velsor, who had supported him since he was eight months old, and she was dying eight days previously. Four years ago Mrs. Velsor legally adopted the child, but she died in September, 1910, gave him into the custody of her daughter.

Mrs. Millane's husband, Herman Vogel, who has stated, it developed yesterday, she will send Russell to her school and give him a good education.

As Mrs. Farrington's circumstances, as apparent, are not good, those of Mrs. Millane, as Russell had been legally adopted by Mrs. Velsor, and as she was a member of her family, the question seems to be a knotty one, inasmuch as the religious training of the lad apparently also figures in the case.

WILL CREATES TRUST.

Henry Hemmelslager, Madison and Bonner streets, Pasadena, who died on the 10th inst., leaving an estate of \$71,000, provided a trust for his daughter, Laura H. Von Glahn of New York.

Certain real estate in Chicago and \$20,000 of the personal estate is placed with the State Bank of Chicago in trust for Mrs. Von Glahn. The trustee is charged by Hemmelslager to defend the will against an attack by the estate of Mrs. Von Glahn, the income is to accumulate and to be added to the principal of the trust estate. The home place and the residue of the property is to be sold and the proceeds to be paid to Mrs. Von Glahn, who is named as executrix. The real estate is located in Chicago and Bonner streets, Pasadena. The following bequests are made: Gertrude Rosa Burneiser, a widow, \$10,000; Arthur Zarnow, Jr., of Germany, \$250; Alvin Hemmelslager, \$1000. The home place is valued at \$20,000; mortgages, \$11,000.

NEGRO IS ACQUITTED.

FREED OF MURDER CHARGE.

Burr Harris, a negro, walked out of Judge McCormick's department of the Superior Court a free man, last night, after having been charged with the charge of having murdered Mrs. Mira M. Haskins at Compton, September 6, last.

The prosecution, conducted by Deputy District Attorney Blair, produced witnesses who testified that they had seen Harris on the afternoon of the crime. He heard of the murder after passing the point and on his way home he saw Harris in a car, and he saw him in the neighborhood before and after the murder. Several positively identified Harris as the man who had murdered Mrs. Haskins. The motorcycle was also described.

The most important witness was a physician who testified that he had seen Harris on the afternoon of the crime. He heard of the murder after passing the point and on his way home he saw Harris in a car, and he saw him in the neighborhood before and after the murder. Several positively identified Harris as the man who had murdered Mrs. Haskins. The motorcycle was also described.

HOLDS UP ANNUAL.

MAKES FALSE AFFIDAVIT.

The admission of John F. Baker that he swore falsely to his age when he obtained a marriage license and married Miss Helen H. Baker, last night, led Judge Williams to take under submission the suit of J. A. Baker, the lad's father, for an annulment of the marriage yesterday.

On the stand the youth said he is 18, but gave his age as 21, when he got the license. The girl was 18 two weeks before she became his wife. Baker's father said he did not give his consent to the marriage and when he learned of it he compelled his son to leave the girl and they have not lived together since.

PROVING LOST WILL.

ATTEMPT NOT SUCCESSFUL.

When Adam W. Schupp died at his home, No. 120 North Catalina street, Pasadena, the will he made nineteen years ago in Loub City, Neb., and left with his attorneys, could not be found. An attempt was made to prove the lost will in the Probate Court yesterday, but the showing was not sufficient to convince Judge Rives that the law has been complied with.

The law holds that a will under the circumstances, shall be clearly proved by two witnesses. If the defendant, however, can prove that the bulk of the property had been left to the widow, Mrs. Emma O. Schupp, and \$500 each to the children, Harold and Vera.

Schupp, who conducted a fuel and feed business in Pasadena, left an estate valued at \$25,000. The widow has her own estate, worth \$20,000. It is possible that she will apply for letters of administration and not press the proof of the lost will.

SEVERAL COURT'S HELP.

STOCKHOLDER BRINGS SUIT.

L. M. Lloyd, who owns 2500 shares of the capital stock of the Federal Finance Company, an Arizona corporation, filed suit against the company and sixteen stockholders yesterday for an accounting of a large sum of money received from the sale of stock and charged to commissions and management expenses, and asks for an order of the court to restrain the officers from proceeding with the dissolution of the company.

The complaint asserts the company was organized to finance the Los Angeles Fire Insurance Company with a capital stock of 20,000 shares, par value \$10. Lloyd, who brings suit for himself and other stockholders, alleges the directors issued 608,725 shares of stock at par, and sold it for \$221,719, including interest, and he charged \$229,858, and only account for \$248,311.90. Lloyd alleges that he has not determined whether the money which is included in the \$248,311.90 charged for commissions and management expenses, and asks for an order of the court to restrain the officers from proceeding with the dissolution of the company.

NO MALICE SHOWN.

CURTAIN ON CHICKEN CASE.

That there was reasonable ground for Pearl Manville's arrest, and that there was no malice shown by the part of Charles Rose and his wife, who charged the 15-year-old boy with larceny of nine Rhode Island Reds, was the conclusion of Judge McDaniel when the suit tried yesterday for \$24,000 damages for alleged persecution at the hands of the chickens.

Rose lives at Westgate, and it appears he missed the chickens. Small fowls that he assembled in the yard, and he testified he set them on the ground near the Manville coop. They headed for the coop and he followed them.

The case against Pearl was tried before Judge McDaniel. He was imprisoned for eight days. When it came up in the juvenile court the case was dismissed. Judge McDaniel was for false arrest and imprisonment.

SUIT IN CONTEMPT.

GATE BUILDERS CHARGED.

A complaint charging W. J. Best and C. N. Perry with having interfered with Receiver Hiram Johnson, who is in charge of the construction of the Imperial Valley for having taken of court was filed yesterday. Best is general foreman and Perry chief engineer in that capacity for the Imperial Valley company, and it is alleged that they built a gate in the Holt road, which is the purpose of diverting water from the Holt road.

This is similar to the proceeding brought against the same company in the Imperial Valley for having taken of court was filed yesterday. Best is general foreman and Perry chief engineer in that capacity for the Imperial Valley company, and it is alleged that they built a gate in the Holt road, which is the purpose of diverting water from the Holt road.

Plan Full of Fight.

J. J. Tilley, about 30 years old, was arraigned before Police Judge Frederickson yesterday on a complaint charging him with having forced his attentions on three actresses at Fourth and Broadway.

A second fight occurred when Tilley was brought, and a third after he had been placed in the tanks. He pleaded guilty and asked the court to impose sentence without examining the actress. This the court refused to do, commanding them to appear to day.

Father of Nine Jailed.

M. F. Cabral of San Diego, 53 years old, father of nine children, the oldest 20 years of age, arrested Tuesday night on a charge of having annoyed Miss Loretta Martin, No. 323 Court street, was sent to jail for fifteen days by Police Judge Frederickson yesterday. It was testified that Cabral, after having been dismissed by the girl, haunted the alley in the rear of her home, carrying a long knife in his pocket.

Seven Seize His Horse.

George L. Brasher, arrested on a charge of having stolen a bicycle from the basement of the Hewitt-street school, asked Police Judge Frederickson to postpone his trial until he could get his horse, which he had stolen from the Hewitt-street school. The court sent him to jail for six days. Brasher was paroled from jail on the 10th inst. after having served seven years. On his seventh day of liberty Brasher took the wheel.

Alleged Labor Law Violation.

R. R. Eachus of the Diamond Rubber Company, No. 1297 South May street, will be arraigned before Police Judge Williams on the 28th inst. on a complaint signed by J. J. Eagus, who charges him with violation of the child labor law. He is accused of having worked Miss Kate Maltin over ten hours.

Case Provisionally Set.

Benjamin W. Kettredge of Manhattan place, arrested several weeks ago on a charge of speeding, who sustained a broken shoulder in a wreck at Sixth street and Occidental boulevard, will be arraigned before Police Judge Frederickson on the 24th inst. It is possible Kettredge may have to be strapped to his bed and a weight fastened to his arm to force it into position, and hold it there while it heals. In that event, the arraignment will be continued.

Fined for a Threat.

Dr. G. D. Castegan of the Buckingham Apartments appeared before Judge Frederickson yesterday, minus collar and tie, to answer to the charge of intoxication. It was charged that he drove his wife from their room and when the proprietor of the apartments attempted to berate her the doctor threatened her with a knife. He was fined \$5.

COURTHOUSE NOTES.

FORNITUDE IN IT. A suit for \$150,000 was filed by Joseph Jones against the Los Angeles Railway yesterday for injuries received at the Plaza November 11 last. Jones alleges that he is totally blind and permanently injured.

INCORPORATIONS.

Securities Investment Company, Incorporated. George L. Batty, Arthur P. Tucker, A. G. Murray; capital stock, \$100,000; subscribed, \$150.



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I invite you to come to my office. You will find me at my office, 1111 Broadway, Room 1111. I will examine you and give you the best treatment possible. I guarantee a cure of Piles, Fistula, Fissures, Hemorrhoids, and all other diseases of the rectum and anus.

Piles, Fistula, Fissures, Hemorrhoids. These diseases are very common, and are often very painful. I have a special treatment for these diseases, and I guarantee a cure. I have a special treatment for these diseases, and I guarantee a cure.

Trusses, Sclerotic, and other diseases of the rectum and anus. I have a special treatment for these diseases, and I guarantee a cure. I have a special treatment for these diseases, and I guarantee a cure.

W. J. TILLOTSON, M.D. (Established 31 Years.) I publish my photograph, personally conduct my office. I am the longest established, most successful, and reliable, as medical credentials and press records prove. I possess skill and experience acquired in such a way that no other can share. My reference is the safe standard by which judgment should be valued.

NO MONEY REQUIRED TO COME. I guarantee to cure you before a cure has been effected, and there are many who have been misinformed about their condition, or through unskilful treatment have become skeptical and think there is no cure for them. I want an opportunity to treat your case. It makes no difference about the financial part, as I accept pay for my services as benefits are derived, when I am satisfied the patient is reliable. I will prove my ability to cure you before asking pay for my services.

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Los Angeles Times

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 Los Angeles (Loce Ahng-hay-lis)

Entered as Second-Class Matter of Class II.

BAD FOR THEM.
 Customs officials of San Francisco will use German police dogs to snarl out contraband opium on Pacific liners. It would be dreadful if the dogs learned to like it.

THE CURE.
 Los Angeles seems to have discovered the one cure for strikes. It is to ignore them that they can hardly be noticed. When work goes on just the same, strike or no strike, the result will be no strike.

A GREAT COUNTRY.
 El Centro's fruit show the last days of May certainly proved the claims of Imperial Valley to horticultural greatness. The peaches, plums, apricots, figs and other fruits exhibited there were truly wonderful for the season.

TORCHLIGHTS OF BEAUTY.
 This is the season when, without the entrancing beauty of the Gainsborough roses in bloom, a Southern Californian would still know that it was wonderful to be alive merely for the joy of the jacaranda and catalpa tree blossoms.

MOTHERS FIRST.
 Madam Schumann-Heink says that women in public life cannot be good mothers. Yet, as the mother of five children, the great singer happily illustrates that even the woman who is a genius is a mother before anything else.

A GLORIOUS DRIVE.
 Automobileists of the city may not find the road the best in the world, but they will find the scenery of a superb character and splendid abundance in making the drive between Verdugo Canyon and Sunland. It leads them through eight miles of mountain glory. Just now a hundred varieties of desert flowers are blooming on every hand, while from every hilltop the Spanish bayonets are lifting their chaste plumes.

ENTHUSIASM.
 El Centro Auditor Myers passed a hat around among supposed insurgent sympathizers to raise \$25,000, the estimated expense of sending the Roosevelt delegates from California to Chicago. The hat returned to him with just \$17 and a few pennies resting coyly inside its capacious crown. Mr. Myers might have done as did the dark preacher when his collection fished out in the same manner. Placing the hat in front of him he closed his eyes and said with deep fervor: "O Lord, I thank Thee that I have received my hat safely back from this congregation!"

MAXIMUM PROFIT.
 Some of the social reformers in England, not content with a minimum wage bill, are now attempting to force the government to pass a "maximum profit bill" as well. But, really, is this necessary? If the minimum wage is placed high enough there will be no profits to regulate. And when this stage is reached the minimum wage will perform a useful task. What the Socialist party really ought to do is to abolish the addition and subtraction tables. The addition and subtraction tables are the one stumbling block in the path of the millennium.

UNSPOLIED.
 There came to the city recently a member of the old French nobility with titles galore and, instead of making a whirlwind campaign of society, as he easily might have done, he promptly went to the oil fields and purchased a fine property, which he expects to develop at once. A nobleman is as good as anybody else when he behaves himself, and the sort of nobility that does things is recognized in America. The aristocracy of brains and of enterprise is the one kind which no democracy can transcend. Brains and effort constitute the one dependable superiority.

LITTLE BY LITTLE.
 No gambling machine is made to win a fortune in a throw. They are constructed to gain in the long play by small percentages. It is little by little that the player's stake melts in the average run of the game. People who wait for the fall of some great stroke of fortune seldom amass wealth. It is little by little that substance is accumulated, exactly as a river carries silt to the valley below. In the same way it is that character is built or that lives are undermined. Men do not come to the summit of a glorious experience or to the depths of wretchedness by a single step or plunge. It is the living of a life one day at a time which brings each to his reckoning.

A WISE MAN.
 An applicant for the position of public school superintendent at Long Beach told the Board of Education down there that bad biscuits caused much more misery in the town than bad grammar and he was immediately given the position. It is this appreciation of the practical which has placed Supt. Francis at the head of the Los Angeles schools and has made him an eminent success at his important post. Children have no business being educated in the things which they will never use. They are entitled to be fitted for the world in which they must live. They are not to live in the mythical atmosphere of ancient Greece any more than a farmer lives only in classic literature. A classicist is all right in his place, but never in the public schools. If Long Beach has secured a school superintendent who appreciates the importance of well-baked bread and properly seasoned gravy our neighbor city is mighty lucky and is on the way to a quality of education that will do its children some good.

PERFECTLY LOGICAL CROPS.

It is a long look back to the days of Grangerism, when a section of the people tried to tear the Constitution of the United States to pieces and substitute for its provisions (the rule of law) the rule of the mob.

Grangerism, like thistles in the meadow, went to seed and blew away. But the next crop from this seed was Populism, a new kind of thistle, more prolific and thorny than its predecessor. But the harvest of Populism came. It went to seed and the seeds were scattered broadcast over the United States.

But the political farmers whom the American people chose to carry on the work of governmental cultivation in positions high and low, in places of great trust and of small trust, were not diligent. As one generation had failed to destroy root and branch and to burn leaf and seed the thistles of Grangerism, so a succeeding generation failed to destroy thoroughly the seeds of Populism.

Time rolled on, and summer and winter, seed time and harvest did not fail. The seeds of Populism sprouted out more gaudily decorated and more thorny than the parent stock and became labeled "Bryanism." This crop of thistles bore its own fruit and ran through several harvests. In flower the plant was gorgeous of hue, in its maturity full of sharp thorns. It is difficult to say yet whether Bryanism is to give place entirely to some other variety of the seeds that have grown from the original Grangerism or not. It is possible that there may have to be harvested one more crop of this variety.

But side by side with Bryanism we have spreading over the country as rapidly as that other noxious weed the grass known as foxglove with its "stinkers" which cling to every garment that touches them and are whirled by every blast of wind to take root in a new spot known as insurgency. In the time of its flower it is the most rainbowlike in its gaudy coloring of any of the preceding weeds, and in its maturity its thorns are longer and sharper than those of the thistles from which it was generated.

How logical the human mind is in its processes! Given a fundamental principle, the human mind will work it out to its furthest logical results with the sureness of fate. Democracy and Grangerism, Democracy and Populism, Democracy and Bryanism, Democracy and insurgency have grown side by side in the same fields for fifty years. As in the parable of the man who sowed wheat in his field and the enemy sowed tares, you can never tell what the harvest will be, whether Democracy or Grangerism, Democracy or Populism, Democracy or Bryanism, Democracy or insurgency, until the harvest is gathered. Root and leaf, branch and blossom, they look so much alike that no political botanist can discriminate between them until the fruit is ripe. Then the only distinguishing marks are those of degree and not of kind. As one generation has succeeded another, the new variety has become more dangerous.

This effort of the mind to be logical works persistently to the smallest details. Democracy was always a system of government carried on under boss rule. To secure the rule of a boss one of the machine devices of the day was "the unit rule." This bound all the delegates to any convention or congress from a State to vote as one man, and under the dictation of the State boss. It was a fine device to crush insubordinate revolt and to kill the political conscience of the man who would use his own judgment. New York City was the head of Democracy and Tammany was the heart of it. Tammany Hall was the inventor of the unit rule because it gave the alums of New York City a chance to override more the honest judgment of the "up-country" Democracy.

In view of these facts it is natural to find the latest variety of political thistle known as insurgency working for State-wide primaries, forcing the unit rule on delegates and bringing all the alums of the party within reach of the lash of the political boss.

And the end is not yet. No, no indeed!

SOCIALISM AND BUREAUCRACY:
 "Once let us capture the means of production and the land and we will recreate society." Reduced to its prime factors, this is the principle of crude socialism, as any principle can be found in it beyond the gospel of discontent. Let us as a people own the farms and fisheries, the mines and manufactures; let there be no private ownership in any one thing, and sin and suffering and discord will vanish from the earth.

Unfortunately for this Socialist doctrine there is one thing that cannot be held in common by the people as a whole—there is one possession that can never be individualized, the biggest of all vested interests, known as brains. This is in reality the only privilege that any single man possesses over his fellows. It is the one that only death or his own act can take away from him. Character, force, executive ability, unless they also can be communized, will upset any attempt to put the people as a whole in the place of the individual as a unit.

Herein lies the error. There can never be any such thing as pure democracy in the Socialist meaning of the term. To carry on a government there must be specialized brains to understand the science of government. A Socialist government by everybody in general and nobody in particular would be the most intricate and devious form of government devised. The overwhelming majority of the people are too busy in procuring their daily bread to give much time to mastering the science of government. The overwhelming majority of the people have not the special brains required for this purpose. Under socialism farms and mines and factories would not become more productive or require less attention. The science, the executive necessary to run the state on socialistic principles, would still have to be entrusted to a handful of experts.

So before long bureaucracy is established which invariably attracts to itself certain privileges. Another insurgent Socialist party has to be formed inside the regular Socialist party to recover the supposed rights again snatched from the masses who have been too busy or too restricted to attend to more than one thing at a time. By the time the insurgent party has been repeated often enough to eliminate all the brains in the community the residue would not be capable of governing or worth being governed. The climax of socialism would

A Decisive Step.



have been reached when the nation had ceased to exist.

A nation of Socialists is an impossibility. In the beginning—say, in the days of the cave men—socialism probably existed for a time among the nomad tribes. Soon one of these tribes evolved an individual strong enough to make himself chief of that tribe. So in that tribe a spirit of rivalry and emulation was awakened. Before long the whole tribe had moved up a notch in the scale of development. It started to conquer or assimilate the weaker tribes. It was the first tribe to master the science of government. This union of the tribes gave birth to a nation, and to govern the nation bureaucracy was established. So it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be, world without end, Amen.

Public ownership in everything ownable is the first and second childhood, the birth and death of national life. It is impossible as long as a nation is growing and maturing through the brain power of its individual members. France was too strong for the Communists in the days of the first republic. Her destiny was not to go back, but to push forward. Her fate was to live, and not to die. Yet France in the year 1793 had not the power of America in the present day of grace. The Socialists will literally have to brain the whole nation before they can inaugurate their era of public ownership of everything.

GIVE US A RESPIRE!
 It is probable that a great many insurgent Republicans who will follow Roosevelt to his political death will not follow him down stairs after death. They will not bolt the nominations of the party and declare themselves to be weathers and stakeholders, tin-horn sports. After the Democratic nominations are made and the serious business of a national canvass shall begin, the frantic appeals of the Pinchots, the Johnsons, the Henneys and other wild-eyed "progressives" to insurgent Republicans to aid in the election of a Democrat by dividing the Republican vote will be disregarded. The ledge of insurgency will "peter," and the miners will waste no more time in working it.

There will be nearly four months of time between the Democratic Presidential nomination and the election. In that period the Republican masses will take the measure of the bolting "progressives" with the tape line of common sense. Those who have been led astray for an hour by the Rooseveltian epidemic will ask of themselves the question, "Why should we aid to place the hands of the traitor Pinchot and his misdirection merely to glut the vengeance of the rough rider? We are not Hindoo widows to set fire to ourselves at a political suttee and burn the prosperity of our country up alive in order to express our grief at the inability of the third-term to come within reaching distance of a third term."

Men will ask themselves—"What was all this everlasting row about, anyhow? What has President Taft done or left undone that should cause him to lose a single Republican vote?" You say that he has catered to "Big Business." What big business has he ever helped to the harm of little business? He did not order his Attorney-General to postpone a prosecution of the tobacco trust and compel the clergymen and sweet girl graduates of the land to pay higher prices for their cigarettes. You say that he has aided "Special Privilege." When and where did he extend such aid? He was not the President who gave the steel trust a special privilege to disregard the Sherman law and coil itself like a snake around the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and crush and swallow it. You say that he is the friend of the "Predatory Rich." When and where did he befriended them? He was not the President who hampered and delayed the prosecution of the magnates of the harvest trust and bade them go and sin some more. You say that he has favored at the feet of "Loathsome Capitalism." At what period of his personal or official life was the favoring done? He was not the President who begged his "dear Harriman" to ladle out

SCIENCE PROGRESS.

Prof. Walter O. Snelling of Pittsburgh, Pa., former expert of the Department of Agriculture, is starting scientists with demonstrations of his new "sunshine," carried in a suit case.

Liquid gas is Prof. Snelling's invention. It is manufactured from wasted gases and vapors of oil wells, cheap to produce, easily transported. It may revolutionize farm illumination. His suit case "plant" carries enough material to light a room for two weeks, at a cost of about \$1.

"Canned" gas, Prof. Snelling says, can be supplied to farmers at a cost per 1000 feet as low as the city densens now pay. In a single container, nearly a month's supply is held, to be liberated as needed. The liquid gas develops a heating and lighting power of 2400 British thermal units.

Artificial tobacco leaves are the novel product of a German inventor. In the preparation of cigar and smoking tobacco, the stems and veins of the leaves form a considerable waste; and this is soaked in a solution of caustic soda or potash and separated into fibers. The mass is then ground and worked into soft pulp. A small paper machine turns this into sheets, which, being all tobacco, have the properties of natural leaves and by suitable impressions may be given a natural appearance.

In Italy a means has been discovered to turn to account the hitherto worthless pipes of the grapes used in wine making. Oil is now extracted from them on a commercial scale by a process of direct heating with tetrachloride of carbon. The latter is obtained in abundance in Italy in the preparation of electrolytic soda.

The problem of the curdling of milk and the rapid putrefaction of meat during thunderstorms is an old one, but it does not seem to have been satisfactorily solved. Artificial electrical fields, as lately tried by A. Trillat at the Pasteur Institute, Paris, seem to have no effect on either milk or meat. The lowering of atmospheric tension following a thunderstorm, however, has been found to bring about the emanation of gases from the soil, and these probably aid decomposition and the growth of putrefactive organisms. This is suggested as a possible explanation also of the increase of epidemic disease and the turn for the worse of large wounds during a period of low barometer.

Not least of Britain's social problems is the increase of the feeble-minded. There are already more than 150,000, a majority of whom drift in and out of the workhouses and prisons, unable to support themselves or to live decently, and C. G. Croxley states that nearly half are now in need of special care and control. Their birth rate averages 7 per marriage, that of normal families being only 4. It is urged that such persons as endangers society be placed under state control in suitable colonies, where agricultural and other work would make them comfortable and self-supporting.

One of the simplest of the many suggested tests for fire damp in mines is that described to the Scottish Society of Arts. It is an attachment that may be applied to any oil or spirit safety lamp, and consists of a loop of copper wire supported on a brass rod passing through the oil vessel. To make the test the loop is moved into the flame. This becomes instantly non-luminous, but if fire damp is present in the air the gas cap is clearly seen. The test can be made in a moment at any time without turning down or putting out the light. It is claimed that the percentage of fire damp this method will detect is exceedingly small, and the results of trials in both laboratory and mine go to show that this is one of the most sensitive, accurate and expeditious means of revealing the presence of inflammable gas in mine or other air.

LODGE AND BRYAN MEET.
 (Springfield, Mass., Republican.) Public life is not without its pleasantries, of course, as was instantly shown recently when Senator Lodge and Col. Bryan met in the lobby of the Senate.

"Hello! Senator," said the Nebraskan, shaking the hands of the Massachusetts man. "I see we are rivals," continued the colonel.

"How so?" asked the Senator.
 "You are being mentioned as a mighty good talker here for the Chicago convention. You know I have had mention that way," said Col. Bryan.
 "I am so dark," answered the Senator, "that I am mentioned only in London. But tell me, your chances for being nominated at Chicago are better than mine." Both men laughed.

"But there is one thing about this Republican fight I do not like," said the colonel. "They are standardizing me in no flattering manner." The Roosevelt people say that they will vote for Bryan before they will vote for Taft and the Taft people say they will vote for Bryan before they will vote for Roosevelt. Now that is not the kind of standard I'd like to be."

"It might be one way of getting elected," replied Senator Lodge with a fine thrust.

GIRLS' TOMATO CLUB.
 (Knoxville Journal and Tribune.) Perhaps no woman in Tennessee is doing a more practical and helpful work than Miss Virginia Pearl Moore, who is at the head of the school improvement work of the State, and who has recently been appointed by the Bureau of Education of the United States, organizer for Tennessee of girls' tomato clubs.

For some time the United States government, through its Bureau of Education, has been encouraging boys to take an interest in agricultural activities by the organization of corn clubs, potato clubs, etc., and now the department, realizing that the girls must be kept on the farm, as well as the boys, is organizing tomato clubs among the girls all over the country.

Pen Points: By the Sea.

Looks like a case of instant remedy. It is possible that a woman's dress will get loosed.

It appears that Francis J. Brown took the count.

It is now feared that Senator Taft's foot has slipped.

Mrs. Taft is going on with her cleaning just the same.

To the California delegates in greeting: "Don't blow out the gas."

What splendid stunts that William Howard Taft, when in a hurry, can perform!

The rumors that Madam, Lord, Jim Wilson are to resign have all been disproven.

Champ Clark might improve his record by declaring that he favors the cause of Cuba.

We must remember that Col. Bryan never said that he would not run for properly chased.

We hasten to assure our honorable colonel will not open his mouth, pressing the button.

Watch the professor! You see, that President Taft has no sleeves except his arms.

It is not believed that the convention will make any official number of June wedding.

Los Angeles needs street cars who do not pronounce the name across streets in Spanish.

President Taft has the Congress, Cuba and Hawaii in his Pity the sorrows of the day.

When Col. Roosevelt takes the rule. He is the people, the all houses. That ought to satisfy you.

What has become of the man who was not allowed to be a street with a calico string for a porter?

A man with one leg passed Los Angeles the other day heading to San Francisco. We should be stumping tour.

Really, the taxes of John D. ought to be reduced. The tax is solved and there is no longer any in the oil business.

The Federal Court in New York has asked to appoint a receiver for the sacks of coffee. Why not appoint a var or a percolator for it?

It may be all right to limit the trial term to six years, but don't forget unusual punishment upon the man who happens to be Vice-President.

All of the sure-thing men in Chicago at the depot waiting for the delegation from California. As they made to sell them the City Club.

It is claimed in Andover, Ohio, that a man circles that Mr. Taft would write his name O'Brien. In his proclivities are not at all like the old man.

In 1884 Col. Roosevelt pronounced the rule. That was the day he was kicking about? But he was not kicking many times in twenty-eight years.

During the presence of Col. Bryan in Los Angeles he might have taken the tag of the situation and expressed his disapproval of that \$10,000,000.

If Senator Dyer is to be made a member of the committee on Credentials, he will be a member of the committee on Credentials.

Congress has voted to allow the sessions of both national and state legislatures to be held in the same building. It is just as well to close up the building before he begins to use it.

Senator La Follette is about to be elected to the Senate. He is a man of high character and high ability. He is a man of high character and high ability.

We violate no confidence in politics in our opinion. It is a matter of public concern. It is a matter of public concern.

If the colonel should happen to be in the city, he would be a member of the committee on Credentials. It is a matter of public concern.

In the old days say that we have had a summer holiday. It is a matter of public concern. It is a matter of public concern.

E. L. Lamson of Andover, Ohio, has been selected as patroness of the girls' tomato club. It is a matter of public concern. It is a matter of public concern.

The girls' tomato club is a very successful one. It is a matter of public concern. It is a matter of public concern.

ANCHORED TO THE PIVOT. The builder who has been building the girls' tomato club is a very successful one. It is a matter of public concern. It is a matter of public concern.

Before he swung his club, he was a very successful one. It is a matter of public concern. It is a matter of public concern.

So we may say that the girls' tomato club is a very successful one. It is a matter of public concern. It is a matter of public concern.

Across the road, out to the girls' tomato club is a very successful one. It is a matter of public concern. It is a matter of public concern.

Send out our love and best wishes to the girls' tomato club. It is a matter of public concern. It is a matter of public concern.

Thought after thought, the girls' tomato club is a very successful one. It is a matter of public concern. It is a matter of public concern.

Has graduated a student of the girls' tomato club. It is a matter of public concern. It is a matter of public concern.

And we are sure that the girls' tomato club is a very successful one. It is a matter of public concern. It is a matter of public concern.

—[Editorial Note]

Ellen Beach Yaw.

We will give her annual concert for the Los Angeles Yaw at the Auditorium this evening.

"So many people think that the engagement of Jack Barrymore is the whole thing with the success of the season to follow."

"The I shall do at great expense, and I shall do it with a vengeance."

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JUNE 15, 1912.—[PART II.]

Pen Points: By the Stars

Looks like a case of Hubbard's... It is possible that a vacuum cleaner... get Lorimer.

It appears that Francis J. Henry... took the count.

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Champ Clark might improve his... by declaring that he favors the annexation of Cuba.

We must remember that Col. Bryan... never said that he would not run if he properly chased.

We hasten to assure our readers that... colonial will not open the convulsion... promising the button.

Watch the professor! You will... that President Taft has nothing to... sleep except his arm.

It is not believed that the Chicago... vention will make any difference in... number of June weddings.

Los Angeles needs street car... who do not pronounce the names of... cross streets in Esperanto.

President Taft has the colonel... Congress, Cuba and Henry on his... pity the sorrows of the poor President.

When Col. Roosevelt rules the... rule. He is the people. All other... bosses. That ought to satisfy everyone.

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A man with one leg passed through... Angeles the other day intending to... to San Francisco. We should call the... stumping tour.

Really, the taxes of John D. Rockefeller... ought to be reduced. The trust is... solved and there is no longer any... in the oil business.

The Federal Court in New York has... asked to appoint a receiver for... assets of coffee. Why not appoint a... var or a percolator for it?

It may be all right to limit the... tial term to six years, but doesn't that... unusual punishment upon the poor... who happens to be Vice-President?

All of the sure-things men in Chicago... at the depot waiting for that... delegation from California. An effort... be made to sell them the City Hall.

It is claimed in Ancient Order of... nian circles that that Mexican general... wrote his name O'Rourke. Yet his... proclivities are not at all like the Irish.

In 1884 Col. Roosevelt protested against... the unit rule. Then what are his... kicking about? But he can change his... stion many times in twenty-eight years.

During the presence of Old Trel... Los Angeles he might have taken... tage of the situation and explained the... dorment of that \$10,000 Darrow check.

If Senator Dick is to be made chair... of the Committee on Credentials... Chicago show we hope he will get his... out before he begins to read the report.

Congress has voted to adjourn during... sessions of both national conventions... is just as well to close up the... the performance is going on in the big...

Senator La Follette is about to give... the Chautauqua circuit with a lecture... titled, "The Value of a Cyclone Collar in... Political Campaign." It ought to make a...

We violate no confidence in saying... in our opinion Elihu Root is getting up... keynote speech. And the brilliant... Yorker will have the opportunity of a...

If the colonel should happen to be... and elected we suppose Editor... Munsey would be named as Ambassador... the Court of St. James. And just... Munsey in knee breeches.

In the old days any Mayor who was... have summarily lifted two public... out of their positions without a trial... hearing would have been denounced as... Caesar. But, oh, me, oh, my, how times have...

E. L. Lamson of Ashtabula county, Ohio... has been selected as parliamentary director... for the chairman of the Chicago con... tion. Then Ohio will furnish the... and the parliamentary director. And... can furnish anything else that is necessary.

ANCHORED TO THE INFINITE.
The builder who first bridged Niagara... gorge.
Before he swung his cable, shore to shore... Sent out across the gulf his roving... Bearing a slender cord for unseen hands... To grasp upon the further cliff and draw... A greater cord, and then a greater yet... Till at the last across the chasm swung... The cable—then the mighty bridge in... deep.

So we may send our little thought... Across the void, out to God's throne... hands—
Send out our love and faith to cloud... deep—
Thought after thought until the ribbon... Has grown to a chain as strong as steel—
And—we are anchored to the infinite.
—[Edwin Markham in the Nation]

TUESDAY MORNING.

THE MARK OF GOOD CLOTHING

KNOW US FOR BEST VALUES

HARRY MORE

SURELY COMING.

AT THE BELASCO

MONDAY, JULY 1.

The high-darling Stock Star

and his team, and will be fol-

lowed by other Emancipations—Mo-

nopoly for Belasco Summer.

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J.W. Robinson Co.

Broadway and Third

Branch Postoffice—Main Floor, Rear.

Exclusive Los Angeles Agents for Trefousse Kid Gloves.

Short, \$1.05 to \$2.25. Long, \$3.50 to \$5.50.

Toy Department

Juvenile Bicycles, Tricycles and Velocipedes. The Fairy make of children's machines, widely known as the best line produced in America, will be found in no other L. A. store.

Boys Bicycles, ranging in size from 16-inch frame to 19-inch, beautifully made and finished, \$15.00 to \$19.50. Girls, \$19.50 to \$21.50.

Velocipedes for children from 3 to 10 years, \$10.50 to \$18.50. Tricycles for children from 3 to 10 years, \$12.50 to \$17.50. All with ball bearings, steel bicycle tubing and nickel trimmings.

Doll Clothes to fit any size doll—made in the latest styles worn by up-to-date children; a large assortment to choose from, both in styles and shades. Prices range from 75c to \$3.75, according to size.

DOLL BUGGIES—Collapsible go-carts, made exactly like the real baby carts, full collapsible, lined in leatherette, with hoods to match, black enamel finish, strong steel wheels, with or without rubber tires. Price from \$1.25 to \$6.00.

DOLL HOSPITAL—Our doctor can perform an operation on dolly's arms, legs, head, etc., and make her as good as new.

\$1.25 and \$1.50 Stockings 95c

Women's embroidered silk hose, in black, white and colors, at 95c a pair; well worth \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Women's Suit Cases

"Straw" suit cases—surprisingly light, and so in high favor among women—\$4.50 to \$7.00. They are leather bound, of course; 22, 24 and 26-inch sizes.

Other Sales for Today

Detail of which appeared in Yesterday's Papers

Ladies' Linen Tailored Suits, \$12.50 to \$15.00, today at \$7.75

The \$17.50 and \$25.00 quality, today at \$10.75.

ART DEPARTMENT.

Stamped Linen Center Pieces.

Former price of \$1.00, on sale for 25c.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

\$7.50 to \$10.00 Suits, on sale today, \$5.50.

\$5.00 to \$7.50 Suits, on sale today, \$3.75.

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Broken line of Summer Underwear, today, 1/2 price.

Men's Fancy Summer Vests, today, 1/2 price.

Monday's Sales

Sample line of Parasols, 1/2 price.

Ladies' Tailored Wool Suits for \$24.50, also \$19.50.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, at nearly 1/2 price.

Misses' Suit Department, Imported Gowns, for \$10.75.

Muslin Underwear, at nearly 1/2 price.

See Sunday papers for full particulars.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, SALE OF GOSSARD

CORSETS.

See window display for these bargains.

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Excursions East

June 1-3-6-7-8-13-14-15-17-18-19-20-24-25-27.

July 1-3-15-16-22-23-28-29-30-31.

August 1-3-4-5-6-7-14-15-16-22-23-24-29-30-31.

September 4-5-6-8-11-12.

Good for return until October 31, 1912.

You can purchase your ticket now for any date and avoid rush.

You can stop over at Grand Canyon—Yosemite Valley—Petrified Forest—Indian Pueblo.

May I send you folders telling of these places? Phone, call or address me for information.

E. W. McGee, Gen. Agt., Santa Fe

234 So. Spring St.

Phone A5224—Main 738—Bdwy 1559.

See Santa Fe Soon

See Santa Fe Soon

See Santa Fe Soon

See Santa Fe Soon

See Santa Fe Soon

See Santa Fe Soon

[illegible]

Live Events in the Field of Sport.

WORM FALLS
IN HAP'S NECK.Senators Break Hoodoo With
Arellanes' Pitching.Flinger Wins His Own Game
by Hitting Homer.Stewart Removed After Go-
ing Five Innings.

BY GREY OLIVER.

Sacramento, 5; Vernon, 4.

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when he does he generally falls down

the back of your neck from some

way with which you don't expect him.

That's the way it was yesterday.

Tired of having their daws kicked

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three two-run, one and a home

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Enough? Well, I should say.

Stewart was willing to quit in the

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Roy Hitt replaced him and my

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Brown led off with a double against

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With the score 5 to 2 against them,

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but Brown followed with a single.

Burrell, batting for Hitt, hit a single

to left that sent Brown to second.

Carlisle hit up a short fly toward right

field that Swain ran in for but could

not get. Swain was forced to tag

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Swain recovered the ball and second it

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Doubles by Shinn and Van Buren

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SENATORS RAP NAPS FOR
FIFTEENTH IN A ROW.Four Pitchers Used in the Vain Effort to Head Them
Off—Hughes Hit Hard, but Is Effective—Wolverton's
Team Manages to Win Another—Detroit in Front
Again.

[BY FEDERAL (WIRELESS) LINE TO THE TIMES.]

CLEVELAND, June 14.—[Special

Dispatch.] The Washington Amer-

icans won their fifteenth straight

game today by taking the second of

the series from the Naps by the

score of 13 to 8.

Griffith's youngsters knocked

Blanchard and Kohl from the

mound, gathering twenty safe clouts

in all. In the sixth Milan, after

dodging, stole third and then stole

home.

CLEVELAND.

Griffith, 14; Hughes, 13; Kohl, 12; Blanchard, 11; Detroit, 10; Cleveland, 9.

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Los Angeles Times

INFORMATION

For News, Inquiries, Subscriptions and Advertisements, Agents and the General Public.

SCOPE AND AIMS

THE TIMES PUBLISHES REGULARLY more pages of news and other reading matter and a larger volume of advertising than any other paper published in this city.

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES

The Times is distinguished by its independent, unprejudiced, unpartisan, unselfish, and uncommercial character. It is devoted to the great principles of Liberty, Law, Equal Rights in all fields of human endeavor, industrial freedom, and to the upbuilding of Los Angeles, the State of California and the great West.

AS TO LABOR

The Times is the only newspaper in the United States which is owned and controlled by a body of all unattached, law-abiding workers everywhere, and which devotes the right of workers to organize lawfully, to the upbuilding of the nation, to the upbuilding of the State of California and the great West.

STORY CIRCULATION

Daily net average—over 200,000 copies. Sunday included—over 250,000 copies. For 1911, 25,731; for 1910, 26,151; for 1909, 26,448; for 1908, 26,741; for 1907, 27,034; for 1906, 27,327; for 1905, 27,620; for 1904, 27,913; for 1903, 28,206; for 1902, 28,499; for 1901, 28,792; for 1900, 29,085; for 1899, 29,378; for 1898, 29,671; for 1897, 29,964; for 1896, 30,257; for 1895, 30,550; for 1894, 30,843; for 1893, 31,136; for 1892, 31,429; for 1891, 31,722; for 1890, 32,015; for 1889, 32,308; for 1888, 32,601; for 1887, 32,894; for 1886, 33,187; for 1885, 33,480; for 1884, 33,773; for 1883, 34,066; for 1882, 34,359; for 1881, 34,652; for 1880, 34,945; for 1879, 35,238; for 1878, 35,531; for 1877, 35,824; for 1876, 36,117; for 1875, 36,410; for 1874, 36,703; for 1873, 37,000; for 1872, 37,297; for 1871, 37,594; for 1870, 37,891; for 1869, 38,188; for 1868, 38,485; for 1867, 38,782; for 1866, 39,079; for 1865, 39,376; for 1864, 39,673; for 1863, 39,970; for 1862, 40,267; for 1861, 40,564; for 1860, 40,861; for 1859, 41,158; for 1858, 41,455; for 1857, 41,752; for 1856, 42,049; 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The June Bug.



How the world looks to the sweet girl graduate.

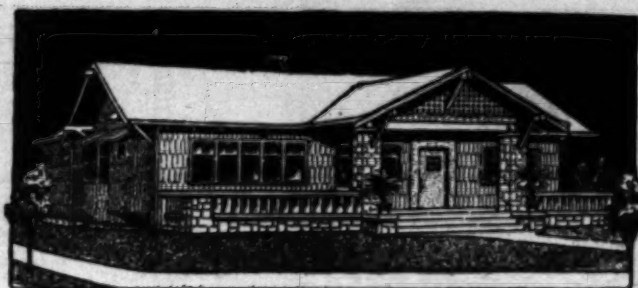
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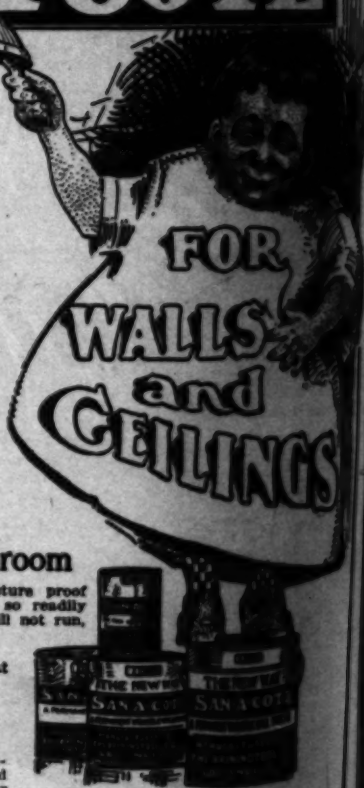
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Under the Editorial Direction of
HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

Forty Pages—Regular Issue Over 88,000 Copies.

BY THE WESTERN SEA, AND IN THE HEART OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Happy His Lot in Life.

NEWS item from Ventura the other day spoke of the probating of the will of Volney A. Simpson, who was described as "a pioneer of this place." That tells the story. Happy was the lot of the man whose life was spent in Ventura by the Sunset Sea. His lot was cast "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife." But that was only a little of it. It was spent far from the strife of the elements that in winter freeze the narrow and in summer make the blood boil. Pioneer Simpson's life was spent where there were no blizzards nor floods. It was spent by rippling, sun-reflected seas under the shadows of purple mountains and upon plains studded with flowers over which the breeze sweeps full-charged with ozone from limitless seas.

An Index Finger to the Future.

CARL LEONARDT, one of the leading workers in cement in the Great Southwest, has gone to Europe to learn a few more "wrinkles" in the cement business. His visit will be mostly to Germany, where he was born, and where he learned the alphabet of making and using cement, of which he now knows pretty nearly the whole science. When he comes back the last bit of knowledge in the science will be his. Mr. Leonardt not only makes it, too. He is interested in several plants for the manufacture of this very useful building material, and when he comes back it is his purpose to establish near Los Angeles one of the largest plants for manufacturing cement in the world. He will study machinery as well as methods, and the new plant is estimated to cost \$1,000,000.

The Southwest is supercharged with building material of the earthy types, and it is coming into use every year. This is a region as noted for the abundance of building timber as for its plethora of building earth. The cost of the cement building is a little greater than that of the wooden one. But wood is inapplicable to the construction of large buildings, and the cement one lasts generations, whereas the wooden one is gone in years.

The Great Ocean-to-Ocean Race.

FEW events in the sensational history of the Great Southwest have ever matched the enthusiasm called out by the spectacular campaign going on at this time for the ocean-to-ocean highway. The Times car is, at the time this is written, in New Mexico, having already traversed Southern California and Arizona. Everywhere the project has been hailed with delight, and has evoked a determination not to lay down the arms taken up against all opposition to the project until the last gun is fired and victory perches upon the banners of the ocean-to-ocean highway cause.

Of course, Southern California had not to be kindled into enthusiasm. It was already on fire in behalf of the proposed continental highway. The people of this half of the State knew for fifty years what bad roads were, and in three years have learned what thoroughly modern highways mean. Arizona took up the cry vigorously, and kindled an ardent enthusiasm all across the State. When the boomers entered New Mexico a shriek at once arose to beat Arizona, and it looks as if the New Mexicans would put the people of the Old Mother State on their mettle not to be beaten. The same spirit will develop in every State quite to

the doors of the Capitol at Washington. When Congress assembles next December the proposition will be in such a shape that like a great ripe apple it will fall from the tree, and every Congressman all across in every State in America should be and probably will be ready to write his indorsement in great, big, clear letters across the programme.

It should not take many years to finish the great work, and when completed it will rival in importance the building of the first transcontinental railroad. It should be followed at once by a second road across the northern tier of States, and the plan will not be fully completed until there is one across the central belt.

Another Liverpool Born.

DURING the century that closed a few years ago Liverpool grew to be the greatest commerce mart of the world. So noted did the city on the Mersey become that all important commercial ports aimed in their ambitions to be like the great prototype. So the Spanish people called Barcelona "Little Liverpool" and the French people dubbed Marseilles "New Liverpool." Neither France nor Spain nor any other part of the world must be permitted to hold precedence before our own great Southwest, throbbing every day in the year with sensuous life and rapid growth. Note, then, we are to have our own New Liverpool, and its present name is Long Beach. Of course, in Liverpool in England there are many basins from the landing stage 'way down the river to the locked docks at the head of navigation. So Long Beach is only one of the basins of what is to be the New Liverpool of the Great Southwest. With the outer harbor at San Pedro and the inner harbor at Wilmington and the docks at Long Beach there is growing up here a new Liverpool that the old one will be proud to stand sponsor for. There ships will be docked and ships will be built. Think of two vessels tied up at Long Beach at one moment discharging 570,000 feet of building timber. That rather "knocks" old Liverpool at one fell swoop.

A Sunland Idea.

TRULY progressive citizen of enlightened mind, how do you like this Sunland idea? It is a concoction of Rev. Harold S. Tuttle, assistant pastor of the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles, and "director of religious education." He will open early in July, for some ten days, open-air classes, a kind of day school for the pupils of the Sunday-school of the church. It is to be an all-around educational campaign, including religious instruction, mental training and physical development. There is to be a ten-day field meet for boys and girls alike, under careful supervision and expert instructors in all sorts of physical development games, manual training, music, debates and elocution. The plan is to embrace as many as 700 boys and girls, and each one is to pay a nominal fee of \$1.

For ourselves we proclaim our thorough commendation of the plan. Summer vacation is a dangerous time for boys and girls, because their hands and minds are idle, and old Dr. Watts told us long ago what the arch enemy of mankind does for idle hands. It is to be an outdoor school, and that is admirable. Sunlight and plenty of air are the greatest physicians of the body, not negligible qualities in the care of the mind, and we believe quite as efficient in curing sin sick souls.

The Automobile Clubs Do It.

INDUSTRIES are a good deal like the list of genealogies in the first chapter of the gospel, according to St. Matthew. What an interesting study it is to note how one industry begets another. The incoming of the automobile made it just as necessary that the good roads agitation should spring into life, as the making of paper suggested the printing industry to old Johann Gutenberg.

Wherever there is an automobile club one has not to strain his ears long listening for the cry for good roads.

Santa Ana has an automobile club, and the club has a committee, and the committee has a campaign on hand for good roads. The first work is to be the improvement of a through road from the Los Angeles county line to the San Diego county line. This road is sure to form a link in the great State highway. But that is some months ahead, and the owners of automobiles in Orange county are like Billy Emerson and want their doughnut now.

Hotel on Beautiful Balboa.

THE captains courageous of industry particularly interested in Balboa Island have completed the organization of the hotel company capitalized for \$200,000. It is expected that work will begin on the structure almost any day, and when completed the hotel building will be 180 feet long by 140 feet wide, and will contain 150 rooms. On the top will be a roof garden that will present a marine view not to be exceeded in its transcendent beauty by any spot on which the sun rises and sets in its daily tour around our world.

Venice Forges Ahead.

AS THE month of June opened, work began on the largest and most expensive structure ever planned at the Venice of America. This building is to be for hotel purposes, eight stories in height, on a ground plan that covers 116x110 feet, and the cost will be \$550,000.

Teaching Children Economy.

WHO that was born much prior to the day before yesterday, or last week at farthest, cannot remember the way thrift was inculcated in the minds of the children of America, particularly in New England, and in other communities made up largely of New England people? The little home bank was in a way a national institution, and the pennies of children almost from infancy were carefully collected, accumulating slowly into dollars, until at maturity the savings might amount to \$100 or a little more.

This policy of inclining the twig so that the tree might stand straight in the matter of thrift, has gone out of general use. That it should be so was not unreasonable. A penny to a child spent on a barber-pole stick of candy created a great pleasure, sensational in the case of very poor children. The dime to a little boy often represented immense wealth and unbounded pleasure in the spending of it. Left to his own devices, the boy almost without exception (and the girl, too,) would unconsciously follow Robert G. Ingersoll's philosophy and with the dime or a nickel or a copper in hand would sally forth and spend it like King Croesus.

There is a return to the philosophy of teaching children economy. The tiny home savings bank is coming back into quite common use. Financial institutions are encouraging the young people to save their pennies and accumulate little funds, no matter how slowly they come. The postal savings banks are making this policy very popular. The schools have taken it up, and are even doing more than the parents of the children of the country to encourage thrift. The school-bank system was begun by one John H. Thirty of Long Island City nearly thirty years ago, and it is reported to have resulted in the accumulation of \$5,000,000. There are 1168 schools covering almost all parts of the North American continent in which this thrift is being carried along. In Long Island City, where this thing was begun, in twenty-seven years pupils of twenty-one schools have deposited more than \$228,000. In Toledo the pupils of forty schools in twelve years have deposited \$250,000. In Kansas City the pupils of sixty-one schools in the same time have deposited \$194,000. In San Francisco the system is not quite a year old, and it is now practiced in ninety schools. Something less than 45,000 scholars are registered in these schools, and about 10 per cent. of them have deposited \$31,146, of which there has been withdrawn \$639, leaving a net accumulation of \$30,507.

We have said above that there was a reason for the disappearance for a time of the home savings bank and of the cultivation of habits of economy in the minds of the children. There is a reason for the return to this practice. One does not need a searchlight to find it. As a people we have become dangerously extravagant, an extravagance that in the case of many amounts to a crime or very near that. The disposition of our generation, which is epidemic among possibly nine-tenths of our people, is one of discontent with the present lot of the average man and woman, or a little if not a good deal above the average. With incomes that surpass two or three fold that of those of our fathers and grandfathers, we are farther from contentment than they were. It is true that the cost of living has advanced. It is true the advance has in some respects been greater than that of the average income. It is also true that much of this advance is beyond the control of the average man. But on the contrary, James J. Hill, that profound and thoroughgoing philosopher, is right in saying that a good deal of the difficulty is not because of the "high cost of living," but the cost of high living.

Far be it from us to regret the well-being of any one among us or of all of us together, or of the general higher plane on which our people live. Would they could live much better and that the plane could be raised much higher. But would it come any nearer to making ends meet, or any nearer bringing about general contentment among our people? That is a conclusion exceedingly open to question.

The mechanic whose father earned \$1.50 or \$2 a day is now able to earn \$3.50 to \$5 a day. He lives better in every way than his father did, and his wife lives better than his mother did, and his children better than his did.

But is this mechanic of our day any nearer content than his father? Are his children any more content than he was? No. A larger proportion of the people of the country are living up to the full measure of their means than when wages were scarcely half what they are today. Probably a larger percentage of our people are

in debt than in the days of our fathers. These are conditions that always will prevail. An all-wise Providence has implanted discontent in the human mind, so that out of dissatisfaction might grow ambition, out of ambition energy, and out of energy development.

But these forces and aspirations of life ought to be held in due balance. Otherwise the character becomes lopsided, equilibrium is lost, the stability of society destroyed, and destruction and chaos follow. No American who has seen intimately the way men and women and children live in lands of congested population can fail to feel patriotic pride when he contemplates the higher general plane of living in our own country. No properly-constituted person as he thinks of the struggle necessary to make ends meet under the paternal roof, the lack of nice things for his mother and sisters to wear, the soiled clothes in which his father went to work, and the scant and coarse food served with so much difficulty at the family table, and not feel glad that the struggle on the part of the people in our day is less severe and more successful than the struggle was in the past generation.

But we say there is danger in disturbing the equilibrium and upsetting the stability of the social system. If three-fifths of our wage-earning and salary-paid people live quite up to their daily income it is quite manifest there will be no real progress. If two-fifths of the people engaged in gainful occupations spend a little more than their income, the general trend of society must be that of retrogradation. If the little boy and the little girl are taught exclusively Robert G. Ingersoll's philosophy about the dollar of the king, we will increase the percentage of our people who live quite up to their income, and more still of those who live beyond it.

Americans of the past generations were noted for their thrift. They began life with nothing as wage earners, or with little in small business enterprises, and by hard toil, close economy and good judgment in business they became year by year a little better off than they were before. In those old days there was little demand for poorhouses or orphan asylums, there were fewer insane asylums and a much smaller percentage of the population in penitentiaries. They were a law-abiding, God-fearing, self-reliant and independent people. They were more nearly contented on little than we are with large receipts. They obeyed the laws, had something for a rainy day, made provision for old age, could look every brother man in the eye and tell him to go—wherever he pleased, and asked no odds of any man.

If our children are taught to practice economy, saving their coppers, nickels and dimes, the habit will become second nature, and when they are men and women they will enjoy more contentment of spirit, less burnings of envious hearts, and be better off year by year. We will have less socialism, less crime and fewer inmates in poorhouses.

The Pioneer.

THE pioneer is one of the noblest types of American manhood. He has

"Honor and courage:
Qualities that eagle-plume men's souls
And fit them for the sun."

He climbs like a huge fly upon the bald skull of some lofty mountain and the primeval hills welcome his daring footsteps. He taps with the prospector's pick at the adamant doors of the earth's treasure chambers, and at his demand they reveal their shining secrets. His glittering ax lays low the green-plumed forest monarchs, and on the surface of emerald-hued prairies he marks the sites of cities yet to be. Not for him the science of the school, not for him the graces of culture, not for him the joys of home, not for him the sweet solaces of life. But he reads the story of the ages written on the rocks, and hears the tale of mysterious forces whispered by the midnight stars. The priest-robed mountains, and the smiling lakes, and white-lipped sunset seas are his palaces and his kindred. Southward you shall behold him undaunted by the fear of savages. Northward his resolute face is turned toward the wailing mountains of crystal until the North Star gleams like a mighty diamond in its gold and crimson setting of northern lights and the sullen sun but for an hour hangs upon the verge of the polar night, a faint reminder of the lost southern clime, while the booming artillery of the Ice King hails the Pioneer of Polar Seas. Westward—but there is no longer a West, for seven transcontinental roads link the Atlantic to the Pacific.

And still from the silver and the orange blos-

som of cactus-fringed and snow-crowned Mexico, northward to where the icebergs glitter against an Arctic sky, our pioneers are marching and toiling. In the track which their fierce feet are breaking our country is marching onward. The army of civilization swells up on her pathway. Art, science, progress, the wealth of nations, the power and glory of the republic follow the pioneer. All honor and all hail to those brave hearts who lead the vanguard.

"A Flock of War Bogeys."

THAT excellent and generally very sane magazine, the World's Work, under the headline which we have quoted above, ridicules those who entertain hysterical sentiments as to the possibility of a war between the United States and Japan, or between our country and Germany. The ridicule is based as to the "yellow peril" on the Magdalena Bay episode, and the periodical to which we have referred is manifestly of the opinion that that "war bogey" was raised deliberately by certain Americans who have obtained concessions around the fine harbor on the west coast of Lower California with the intention of unloading their property on the United States at a price which would be nearly all profit to the alleged bogey raisers.

The remarks as to a possible war with Germany are based on a similar assumed attempt on the part of some person or government to unload upon us the Island of St. Thomas, now owned by the kingdom of Denmark.

Now, we are quite willing to accept the conclusions that there is a gigantic Senegambian, black as Central Africa, in each of these bogey schemes. It has been the carefully-reasoned-out conclusion of The Times for years back that there is no immediate danger of war between our country and Germany, so far as any signs of the times loomed upon the international horizon. We have been unable to see future events cast any such gloomy and sinister shadows before them which could touch the United States.

Indeed, we are willing to go further and hold with many of the most closely observant and carefully studious persons of many nationalities to the effect that war is pretty nearly a thing of the past between the great civilized nations. The latest peace advocate of prominence to give forth this conclusion is Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University. His views are based upon the cost of war which in a month would bankrupt the richest nation in the world if fighting another great power, with perhaps two exceptions, and impoverish these. A further basis for Dr. Jordan's view is that the financial chiefs of the world control the war chiefs and the governments. This is in a way the old formula expressed in the words "the sinews of war." The great banking interests hold these sinews in the hollow of their hands and can paralyze or release their action at their pleasure.

This is not a new conclusion to reach. As long as eight years ago the writer of this article prepared a letter in Paris based on current events in Europe at that time, and the letter was printed in The Times shortly after it was written, which expressed practically the same thought. That letter went a little farther than Dr. Jordan's in recognizing the fact that at this time in all parts of the civilized world the people rule as they never did before, and mere heads of government less than ever before. The sentiment against war was never so strong as in this generation, but it will be stronger as the years pass, and rapidly so.

As to any fear of Japan making war upon us at this time, that is a mere bogey, for all the nations of the first rank that is the least capable of financing a great war. As to the fear of Germany attacking us, the event is very improbable. That powerful empire has enough to do to take care of her own troubles at home, and will not seek an occasion to quarrel with us lightly.

There is another fact to bear in mind in this connection. That is the almost absolute equality of the navies of the United States, of Germany and of Japan. Pitted one against another, the chance of victory is an even one, and even the victor would in the ordinary course of events come out of the conflict with her sea power crippled for twenty-five years to come. This would mean that she take a back rank forever in the present development of the world.

Now, there is a practical reflection to make here. While no doubt the World's Work and Dr. David Starr Jordan have drawn correct conclusions from the facts before the world, they have neglected an important point. It is embraced in the last paragraph just above. While

the war scares as to Japan and Germany may be bogeys, it is the bounden duty incumbent upon the United States to maintain her naval power on an equal footing with that of any of her rivals, and that means the building of two first-class battleships every year for years to come. We are safe so long as we can resist attack, because that would make attack too costly to be possible. Let our country ever become notably weak on the sea in comparison with our rivals, and then victory will be so sure and at so low a cost that on any pretense we will be attacked so sure as the sun rises upon our country in such an unprepared condition.

Before closing this article we desire to express our exceeding regret at the failure of Mr. Taft's peace treaties with England and France to pass the Senate of the United States. As Dr. Jordan very properly remarks, these treaties would not have proved an absolute guarantee of peace, but they did make powerfully for peace. And if we had entered into these treaties, similar obligations would have followed on our part with other countries, and the movement would have proved contagious, resulting in similar treaties between the other great powers of the earth, all of which would have led directly and inevitably to an international agreement to arbitrate all international disputes arising between the nations at The Hague Tribunal, with a powerful international police force to compel obedience to the dictates of the court.

A Year of Great Progress.

PRACTICAL people are wise people. Genius may create brilliant ideas, and be of a very active turn of mind, but money makes the mare go, and what practical people really wish is to have a pot, to have that full of potatoes, and to have fire enough to make the pot boil.

The present administration of governmental affairs is providing more people with pots, potatoes and fuel than have ever been enjoyed in America before.

Not many years ago the Treasury officials were wont to wreathe their faces in smiles when the value of exported manufactures showed a million dollars for a business day.

At the end of March last three-quarters of the fiscal year passed into history, and during that time the value of exports of manufactures aggregated in round numbers \$720,000,000, an average of \$3,000,000 per day for the whole time. This is an increase over the corresponding period of the year before amounting to over \$90,000,000. If this is maintained for the rest of the fiscal year, for the first time in history the exports of manufactures will exceed \$1,000,000,000. The exports of agricultural products will equal another billion dollars, making a value of \$2,000,000,000 for the year.

The increase is notable especially in the manufactures of iron and steel, copper and its products, leather and its products, agricultural implements and lumber.

It used to be the motto of wise people, "Let well enough alone." It will furnish a very enlightening line of study for the American people to observe whether obliterating this motto and writing in its place, "Oh, hang Wisdom," will furnish the plain people with pots, fill them with potatoes, and provide the fuel to make the pot boil.

The American people are usually wise, and therefore have usually been conservative. Occasionally they go astray, say about once in every twenty years. While things at present are good enough to let them alone, is this going to be one of the years where the people show their fallibility of judgment? We shall see.

Sermons in Little.

You cannot do right till you are right.

The man who discovers his true self finds God. Morally speaking, every man is his own ancestor. An ounce of helping's worth a pound of preaching. True recompense lies in loving, not in love returned. A permanent peace follows only the victory over self. The most wearable morality is just being true to yourself.

Be merciless toward sin but very merciful toward the sinner.

Virtue grows strong under the tutelage of temptation overcome.

No religion helps you that doesn't help you help your neighbor.

It's not enough to denounce the false—proclaim the true.

Giving doesn't mean only gold and silver—give the best of yourself.

To be unable to rise above an injury is to fall below God's standard.

A retentive memory is excellent but the power to forget some things is better.

WARWICK JAMES PRICE



THE Federation of Women's Clubs which recently met at Paso Robles certainly rushed in where scientists would fear to tread. Isn't it just too appalling how much these clubwomen know! Why, dash it all, there isn't one sweet mystery left in the world but what some clubwoman is ready and prepared to explain the whole bally thing.

This particular convention passed resolutions concerning pretty nearly everything under the sun, but it was upon the subject of pre-marriage health certificates that they sort of spread themselves.

Yes, my dear fellow, the ladies have published it as their unchangeable decision that everyone should furnish a certificate of health before being permitted to enter the holy state of matrimony.

Bush!

OF COURSE after that we may expect the worst, for we all know how the women's clubs have got the city councils scared. (No, you miserable bachelors, you, it's no use putting up a chronic sneeze from now on, that is not going to save you.)

But heaven help us, who is going to decide whether we are healthy or not? Is some new municipal office to be created, filled by some amiable doctor who can command the female vote? Shall there be no appeal from his decision, or will a sort of medical jury sit upon our case? Picture some poor shivering would-be Benedict, with palpitating heart and cold feet, undergoing a thorough examination by the faculty, with their usual divided opinions.

And what about those of us who favor osteopaths or Christian Scientists? Are we to be compelled to abide by the decision of some mere homeopath or allopath?

And which of us poor wretches can claim to be absolutely healthy, anyway? Are we to be allowed just one or two little complaints, and who is to decide the delicate limit at which our ailments may pass the judges. Hoot's mon!

Matrimony—Why?

AND, bless the dear creatures, what, I should like to know, do they think we marry for? Is it possible that they do not know that half the marriages that take place are the outcome of serious ill-health? There was a line in one of Chevalier's songs that aptly described the situation.

"Got married? Wot ever for? He weren't sick, were 'e?"

And there are those to proclaim that marriage itself is a serious malady. But in any case positively the happiest marriages are those in which one of the parties is an invalid. This brings out sweet dependence on one side and the joy of love and protection on the other—the only satisfactory basis. Where both are buoyantly robust, divorce is inevitable, for they are both too dashed independent. Nothing gives a healthy person greater pleasure and self-satisfaction than ministering to one less favored—it makes him feel such a bully fine fellow. And the invalid surely secures some crumbs of comfort from the bargain.

The Exclusive Doctors.

WHICH reminds me, aren't doctors sublimely exclusive? They are about the only profession left that can and does insist upon keeping its ranks unsullied by those that profess leanings to the unorthodox. Thus when a scion of the order allies himself with Eugene Sandow of physical culture fame or with Barker of house-sitting notoriety, he is immediately, quietly, decisively struck off the register. They regard the osteopaths and the herbalist with intolerant disgust, while of course the vegetarians and the Christian Scientists are without the pale.

They have been receiving much criticism of late on this score but personally I think it is jolly fine so long as they can get away with it. Of course I personally do not ostracize another writer just because he hobbles with a poet's imagination, for instance, but I am free to admit I would if I could.

The Wisdom of McDill.

POLICE COMMISSIONER GEORGE M'DILL of this city is a very experienced man and he knows an awful lot about some things. You will realize what I mean when I tell you that he conceived the truly beautiful idea of making the restaurants, who have paid the city handsomely for a license, take down their signs letting the public know they sell liquor. All bottles must be popped quickly out of sight, every trace of the naughty stuff must be hidden from the inquiring eye.

Now don't you go and imagine I am calling the dear commissioner a hypocrite—I would not dream of such a thing. And as for accusing him of not playing the game—why, the dear blessed would not know what I meant.

The Clergyman's Wife!

I AM very much exercised about the sort of wives clergymen marry. Have you noticed what a lot of nagging, spot-light gentlemen of the cloth there are about. Yet quite a lot of these men are quite decent fellows when you get them in an unguarded moment.

I think the trouble lies in the fact that the poor fellows will insist upon selecting wives according to their consciences instead of according to their instincts. Weighed down with the awful responsibility of pleasing their parishioners, they invariably choose a nice, homely, churchy lady with marked religious leanings and the wrong-shaped corsets. Now that sort of wife is essentially for your man of the world, your bit of a rake, your dashing knight of frequent indiscretions—for him she would be ideal, showing him off to the best advantage, counteracting his reputation, loving him for his faults, adoring him for his naughtiness, proud of her bold bad hero!

But as a clergyman's wife she is wasted. She can only acquiesce in his obvious virtue, do her duty and be thoroughly miserable. And the clergyman, with such a worthy wife at home, has positively no one upon whom to vent his masculine emotions, no one to passionately adore and passionately despise—not one blessed bit of human interest in his life anywhere. So, of course, he has to make up all the wickedness he can think of out of his head and then nag the congregation, pretending to assume that they do these things.

Now if only your average clergyman would follow his

divine instincts and marry a saucy flirt, worldly young minx, a pretty, mischievous little baggage, it would be the making of him. His knowledge of the world and the world's heart would be immeasurable, his toleration, his understanding would be sublime and he would never, never nag the congregation again. Instead he would be capable of genuine spiritual help, and his humility of outlook would be a thing of wonder.

Poor Old Shakespeare.

IT'S NOT all jam being Shakespeare, I can tell you. Landed with the responsibility for Bacon's plays in the first place, his poor spirit has never been allowed to rest. In 1916 he is in for a tercentenary—that is a pretty awful thing to get let in for, I can tell you; and the whole meddling world is going to butt in and do things. They have started already over in England, what with Miss Marie Corelli flourishing swords and rude remarks on his behalf at Stratford-on-Avon, and Mrs. George Cornwallis West, that mature belle, pirouetting round "Shakespeare's England" at the Earl's Court Exhibition.

The ladies have a gorgeous contempt for each other but they both love Shakespeare to distraction and they both mean to see that he is immortalized. Each in her own sweet way is arranging this for the ancient bard, and Mrs. Cornwallis West is going to wheedle \$5,000,000 out of the bored but culture-aping public to erect a memorial theater in London where Francis Bacon's plays will be produced in and out of season, with authorship credited to William.

Wouldn't that make you mad?

And can't you hear the shade of Bacon giggle? He at least has escaped the immortalizing ladies. That's one he has on William.

SOLELY FOR NEW COLLEGE GRADUATES! By Herbert Kaufman.

[Copyright, 1912, by Herbert Kaufman.]

Your *play days* are through—now the *pay day* is due. You have eaten *unearned bread*, learned *truths* without sacrifice, or toil, or pain—every idea you possess, every theory you hold, sprang from another man's brain—society has *led* you and *fed* you—now prepare to *settle*.

The world lies *before* you, but it *won't* lie to you. *Forget* the unctuous flatteries with which the speakers of graduation day smeared your *conceit*—hang your diploma over the mantel, *chuck* your *rah-rah* clothes and habits to the four winds and *make* good.

Your *degree* is at *zero*—it *stands* for *nothing*—it merely identifies you as a man from whom we have a right to expect *more* than we can *ask* from the *untutored mass*. It *isn't* a badge of *superiority* until you so *demonstrate* it.

Any man in the crowd would probably be your *intellectual equal* if he had your chance, and it is by no means an established fact that he is not *already* your better *without* it.

Information is simply one end of things—the *beginning*.

You are filled with *rules* and jammed with *principles* and crammed with *methods* and indurated with *theories*—you're a human sponge, swelled with *vanity* and trite ideas.

But *all* these rules and principles and methods are not worth the stuffing in a *bybble* if you can't put them to practical *application*.

You haven't *graduated*—you've passed into a new *class*. *Fool* days and *school* days still await you. You are *entering* the University of *Action*, where individuals think for *themselves*—follow their own judgment and attain wisdom by *brow-sweat* and *hand-blister* and *heart-hurt* and *hunger*.

Many False Teeth Made.

[New York Sun:]—The report on the work done at the State manufactory at Sevrres during the year ending March 30, 1912, shows that some sixty requests for opinions and advice were addressed to the laboratory during the year. One maker of false teeth, remembering that Sevrres is above all noted for its porcelain, wrote asking for formulas of porcelain adapted for making into teeth.

In a utilitarian age like this a special department for the manufacture of false teeth may be added to the National Manufactory of Sevrres, and the day may come

You have been a play-actor with a hired promoter, ready to supply the forgotten cue. But *this* is the *real thing*.

You are face to face with Experience—the world's *foremost educator*.

We don't know where you belong, and what's more, we are not very much concerned. Every *door* is open to you, but it is your job to get in. Your *brain* is supposed to be *jingling* with pass keys, but if you can't fit them to our locks there's *no room* for you.

In the past your promotion depended upon your *recollection* of past performances, but we don't set much store by *precedent*. Examples are the *bones* of Time. We already know how things *used* to be done, so *begin* your *studies* with the *undone* and help us solve today's problems.

Your allowance is *cut off*—you have become an *earner*—take *stock* of your *assets* and start to *translate* Livy, Petronius, Chauvenet, Spinoza, Thucydides and Wentworth into lamb chops and baked beans.

Straighten your *backbone*—you'll need it for many a month to come. Don't cry for *help*—you've had more than your share already.

We are going to *parse* your *grit* and *phrase* your *nerve*. If you're *yellow*, your scholarship is *wasted*—we can't use *quitters*.

Don't ask "how to do it." If you're sans *originality* you're sans *show*.

Use your *eyes* and your *ears* and take note of your surroundings. You are *ignorant* and *inefficient* in just as many directions as you are *learned*.

Begin as far down the line as you can afford to start. We speak *different* languages, and you will never master ours if you don't know it from the *very alphabet*. There's a *top* wherever there's a *bottom*, and you'll *wind up* where you belong.

when people may boast of having genuine Sevres not only on their sideboards but in their mouths.

No Chickens for Him.

[New York Tribune:] In the hope of booming a fast-falling business, a wholesale liquor dealer of Brooklyn has resorted to the use of eggs as chromos. The sign in his window reads that "six eggs will be given free with every purchase of —brand whisky." As no guarantee was offered as to the eggs, one man after reading the sign and glancing at the inducement remarked that "ancient booze is all right, but spring chicken in the shell doesn't go."

Count No Man Happy Till He's Dead.

By George W. Burton.

IN MEMORIAM.

THIS sketch is being written on Memorial Day. From one end to the other of America, loving hands are scattering the beautiful blossoms of May over millions of graves, and strewing the waves of the sea.

It is in a way the most interesting day in the year. It is a new institution of America called into existence by the great Civil War and intended to keep fresh in mind of all generations to come the memory of the brave men who fought for the preservation of the Union, the honor of the flag, and the eternal perpetuation of American institutions.

The day has broadened in its scope, and now the memory of all our dead is kept green. Treasuring the memory of those gone is peculiarly human. The brute creation has no graveyards and erects no tombstone or monument. The underlying idea in graveyards, tombstones, and monuments is the hope carefully treasured in the minds of all rational human beings that the dead are only gone before, and that we shall meet them in another land at another time.

The top headline to this article contains the well-known response of the Philosopher Solon to the inquiry of that proto-millionaire, Croesus, who asked "Whom do you consider the happiest of men?" And the wise man answered: "I count no man happy till he is dead."

A book that is wiser than all the writings of all the philosophers contains these words. "Blessed are the dead."

Let me tell a story. Fifty years ago I was a tutor in a large grammar school connected with a western college. One day there came into the class a boy about 14 years of age, well grown, with broad shoulders and a fine, handsome, honest face. He was a country lad and had all the days of his young life enjoyed plenty of cubic air space, filling his lungs with every indraft full of oxygen. And it is from the country that have come most of the distinguished men of America.

Two years passed, in which the boy stood at the head of his class in Latin, Greek and English, and became a favorite with faculty and pupils alike. He was no mollycoddle, for once when insulted he administered a lesson to the insulter, and the insult was not repeated by him nor by any other who saw that fight.

Then came the summer vacation, and just as the teachers were getting back to the school for another

term came a message from this boy's home that on the day before he had been run over by a train of cars and killed.

That was almost a half century ago, and the other day in Los Angeles it was my great pleasure and privilege to meet the aged mother of this favorite pupil, who had perished even before his prime in such a tragic way. She is as sweet as womanhood can be; as sweet as motherhood can be, and only motherhood brings out all the sweetness of woman.

This sweet old lady has other children born after this boy, who was her first born. She is surrounded by them here at the end of her days, and is as tenderly cared for by these daughters as mother ever was.

I spent an hour by her side, while she made an occasional reference to the children who are left to her and who surround her, who love her with such a tender devotion, and whom she loves just as tenderly, yet nearly the whole time was taken up with talk about the boy who was gone. She wanted to know everything that memory could recall about him. His diligence in class, his natural brightness of mind, his docility of disposition and politeness of manner were told with a detail that would have been tiresome to other ears, but which were as balm to a wounded spirit as they reached the soul of this sweet dear old mother, whose bereavement had survived all the insidious attacks of the half century.

Now he was an unusually good boy. Do not mistake, not a goody-goody boy. But a great strapping, manly fellow, as brave of spirit as he was robust of physique, as great a favorite on the playground among his companions as in the class room among his teachers.

Let me tell you. However brilliant the halo made for the brow of the goody-goody boy by a miss who teaches Sunday-school and knows nothing about life, that characteristic is never crowned with garlands by a lot of boys in a ball game. The most democratic institution in all the wide world in any land is a boy's boarding school. Manhood and real character count there for everything, and nothing else for much.

Let me recall the story of Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia, from the pen of that querulous old bear, Samuel Johnson. Dr. Johnson could not be amiable for his body suffered tortures of pain from his birth to his grave. Rasselas died in early youth, and his father was inconsolable, until one night he had a dream and saw his favorite son grown to manhood and sunk in the depths of indescribable degradation. Then he was con-

soled, and said something like the Scriptural words, "blessed are the dead."

The blessed lot of the dead never was conveyed to my mind more emphatically than sitting that hour and hearing that aged mother talk about the favorite son who had been dead for half a century. He was as good a boy as a mother ever had, living, but dead he was all spotless perfection. It must be confessed that he had as few blemishes of character as any boy I ever knew. In the mother's eyes fifty years after his tragic taking off he was absolutely angelic, spotless as the whitest saint in Paradise, a being made in the very image of God and that image never defaced by any slightest scratch or fleck or spot.

I did not wonder a bit at the motherly affection which had survived so many years, nor at the halo of glory she placed upon the head of her dead boy. I am sure if there are a Paradise and crowns for the pure that boy's brow is brilliant, but as I walked away and left the sweet old lady standing on her veranda under the roses and fuchsias, the thought would recur, supposing Stafford Smith had lived to manhood and had to face the fierce fight of life and to contend with the passions of youth, how might it have fared with his character in this life, and his soul in the life to come? And so came back those words again, reiterating themselves in my ears, "blessed are the dead."

And then came to my mind William Cullen Bryant's beautiful poem "The Melancholy Days," in which a fair young friend of the poet's was laid in the grave one autumn time, with the flowers of summer all dead around her. Listen.

"Alas, they all are in their graves; the gentle race of flowers!

Are lying in their lowly beds with the fair and good of ours.

And then I think of one who in her youthful beauty died,

The fair young flower that grew up and perished by my side.

In the cold moist earth we laid her,

When the forests cast the leaf,

And we wept that one so lovely

Should have a life so brief.

Yet not unmeet it was that she,

This fair young friend of ours,

So gentle and so beautiful,

Should perish with the flowers."

Sayings of Burdette, the Genial Philosopher.

EXAGGERATED EFFICIENCY.

ONE of the great troubles with progressive reforms is that they don't know when to stop. The energy of a race horse which runs away on the home stretch is all wasted after he passes under the wire. The engineer who drives his engine so fast that he runs half a mile past his station loses all the time he made in his running while he is backing up. He has to make two stops where he was scheduled for only one.

The other day a bright, alert-looking man with the quick and accurate movements of a steel trap came into the cattle car which by courtesy is usually labeled "Smoking car" and sat down beside me. He took a cigar from an air-tight leather case and carefully cutting off the little end with what looked like a button-hole cutter, deposited the amputated atom in a paper bag which he refolded and put into an inside pocket.

"Doesn't take many of those," he said, "to make a cigarette."

He looked around for an extravagant smoker from whom he could sponge a light, but seeing none he took a match from his own pocket safe, lighted his cigar and blew the match out. The charred end he placed in an envelope with a hotel card on the corner.

"No better dentrifice in the world than charcoal," he said, "men who can ill afford it throw away as much as 7 cents worth of match-charcoal every year, while they pay extravagant prices for toothpaste."

The uncharred end of the match he put away in another envelope. "Toothpicks," he said, answering the question in my eyes.

Then he began to smoke. "Would you mind closing the window?" he said. "Fully one-fifteenth of 1 per cent of the aroma of a cigar escapes through opened windows."

I suggested that when a man smoked in an automobile going at the rate of 40 miles an hour it all escaped.

"And more," he replied, "the man who smokes under such circumstances it were base flattery to call an ass. He burns up a good cigar without tasting or smelling it."

As the ashes accumulated on the end of his weed he carefully shook them off into a little tin box such as typewriter ribbons come in. "Finest nail polish ever," he commented.

He held up his card for me to read and replaced it in its case. It read:

.....
: &ru Lkb. :
: "Efficiency." :
.....

"Ah yes," I said, redundantly, "I see, Mr. Elkabee. You are a teacher of efficiency—a demonstrator of the value of small things in great business."

"I am," replied Andrew Elkabee, for it was he, "I am just from Philadelphia, where I have been spending two days in the department stores. In one I found that the clerks were in the habit of sharpening their own lead pencils, throwing the shavings on the floor to be swept away as waste. I placed a little tin box on every desk, a receptacle for pencil shavings, which are carefully collected every two hours. In the course of five years, the accumulation of these shavings, when saturated with oil, will afford sufficient fuel to run a sewing machine engine for fifteen minutes."

"In another establishment I found a most wasteful use of blotting pads. The pads are expensive in themselves, and the fresh ink they absorb is an utter waste. Now, by permitting the ink to dry on the page, the surface can be carefully scraped off with an ordinary eraser, and when a sufficient quantity has been accumulated, it can be treated with the proper liquids and again transformed into good ink at no cost. In a large establishment, employing several thousand clerks, the saving by this means will amount to not less than 17 or 18 cents per annum. This sum, placed with a loan agency at compound interest, may mean fortune or bankruptcy in the course of time. Frequently, both."

"Again; in many establishments employing large numbers of accountants and draughtsmen, lead pencils are freely used on the margins of accounts, or as guides to the permanent ink lines, being afterward erased. Now, when so erased, these pencil marks go somewhere. The question is, where? That is one of the wastes I am now trying to discover. I am sure there must be some means where they can be re-collected and used a second, and possibly a third time."

"Clerks are profligate in the use of pencils and ink. They should be taught to use fine pointed pens, writing with hair lines. And when using lead pencils to write very lightly, using the least possible amount of plum-bago or graphite. The use and the neglect of these

little items of great efficiency is what makes some men rich and other men poor."

I remembered, and quoted to Elkabee, the instance of a very rich contractor and builder in our town, who haunted the buildings he was erecting, skyscrapers worth millions, and picked up the nails which the careless workmen dropped. "He must be one of your disciples," I remarked.

"Not at all," replied the "instructor in efficiency." "In our school of applied efficiency we have ascertained to a unit the number of nails absolutely used per foot on works of various classes of construction. Every morning the proper number of nails is carefully counted out to the carpenter, as accurately as cartridges are issued to a soldier. He is charged with these nails. In the evening he must render a strict account of the full amount. What he brings back he is credited with for use the following day. If he has broken a nail he must return the two pieces. Same way with bent nails. If he has lost any, they are charged against him. Fortunes are built upon trifles."

"In one great railway contract, by widening the head of a shovel we increased its carrying capacity seven teaspoonful, a decided increase in aggregate working efficiency, while the amount in the unit was so small the workman was unable to detect it."

"Are these efficiency inventions and applications," I asked, "ever applied to corresponding increases in the pay roll?"

"Not at all," replied Andrew Elkabee, "they are designed to facilitate the upbuilding of great fortunes from little wastes."

I remarked that I thought I saw, and as the demonstrator of efficiency cut off the "makin's" from a second cigar, I told him I could suggest a great saving in the wastes of his cigars.

"What is it?" he asked eagerly.

"Don't smoke," I suggested, and left him looking under the seat for the burned end of the match he had dropped.

.....

Just before he took ship and sailed away from St. M. Carnegie left the cheering word, "I shall never despair of the republic." And on the other hand, the republic has high hopes of Andrew Carnegie. Now go ahead and elect your President. Two great things are at the republic and a man; each one worthy of the other.

Who's Who--And Why.

Noted Men and Women of the Southwest.

THE MAN WITH THE BIG JOB.

THE biggest thing mankind has ever done is the building of the Panama Canal.

The biggest show the world has ever seen will be at San Francisco in 1915, to celebrate that greatest achievement. Col. Goethals, who has built the canal, had a great task before him. The man who is to clear away all the obstacles from all the paths that will lead to the exposition at San Francisco has no small task before him. When the people of San Francisco went out to look for a man to do this preliminary work they could not afford to take chances. They had to get a man of known capacity. He had to be a Californian, and preferably a San Franciscan. They think they have got the right man.

He is a San Franciscan, who has proved his capacity for doing great things by doing them. His name is Charles C. Moore. He is an engineer by profession, and the company of engineers at whose head he stands is known all over the country. He seems to be troubled with no excessive dignity, for he is known generally as Charlie Moore.

Charlie Moore's father was a California pioneer, owner of great cattle ranches, and was in his early days a teamster. Then he was a tanner, and went back to New York to seek a bride. When he found her he stayed there until the son was born. As a baby Charlie came to San Francisco, and in good time was sent to St. Augustine's College at Benicia, and graduated there at 18 with a lot of medals for scholarship. Then he went to follow the occupation of Tubal Cain in working iron in the San Francisco Tool Company. Meantime he studied electricity and went into electrical engineering, and now he has branch offices in Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles, Spokane and away to New York.

Charlie Moore was in New York when the earthquake struck San Francisco, followed by the big fire. His company held contracts amounting to \$4,000,000. He must have money or lose these contracts, and he got \$100,000 on his own personal note from a New York bank, and then friends offered him all the money he could use in addition, and all the security they asked was Charles C. Moore.

The way C. C. Moore came to impress himself upon the people of San Francisco was when the bubonic plague broke out. The problem was to get rid of the rats, and it had to be done in four months. The only place created was among the rats. Gen. Walter Wyman said they had to be killed, and set Charles C. Moore at the job. Seventeen hundred unsanitary buildings were pulled down, and when Charles C. Moore got done the time limit had not expired, and Dr. Wyman said San Francisco was the cleanest city in the world.

Moore was a member of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, and he enlisted the services of the whole chamber, organized Moore's Flying Squadron, and that was about all there was to it.

He was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce. In fact, when San Francisco has any great task at hand the people there seem to turn instinctively to Charles C. Moore, and say to him "Do it," and he always answers "Yes," and then they know it is about as good as done.

When San Francisco celebrated the Spanish conquest of California, among other things they wanted a lot of battleships. They told Charlie Moore to get them, and he got not only American battleships, but those of foreign countries.

He does everything so easily that when San Francisco picked out a committee of five hundred, and that committee picked out a committee of two hundred, and the committee of two hundred selected three men outside of their committee to pick thirty from the two hundred who should be directors of the exposition company, Charles C. Moore was in all the committees. When the thirty directors were elected he was one, and when they came to elect a president he was it.

The man who is making San Francisco ready for the great exposition three years from now is known everywhere, so, of course, he is known in Los Angeles. He has been here, met our people, and they like him. He is a young man, full of vitality, and is not one-sided. He is as robust of body as of mind. He has enough, and knows how to use it.

Charles C. Moore is 43 years old. He is known all over the world today. He will be much better known tomorrow, and by the time the San Francisco fair is closed he will be one of the best-known men in the West, in the East, in the North and in the South.

A Right-Equipped Spiritual Leader.

There is a story told of a certain preacher who believed God that he had never gone through a school of high degree, and his bishop retorted: "If the brother is thanking God for his ignorance he has much to be thankful for." In six months in these personal sketches the names and characteristics of several ministers of the gospel have been briefly given. There has not been one of them who could be classified in the same category with the one so thankful for his ignorance. The pulpit of Los Angeles are filled with men of high intellectual attainments.

There is one before the readers of the Illustrated Weekly now of remarkable equipment intellectually. He is a graduate of Amherst, where he was graduated in 1889 with the degree of B.A., given the degree of A.M. in 1892 and that of D.D. in 1908. He graduated from Yale Divinity School, from the Chicago Theological Seminary of that university, and he studied at Oxford and Berlin. It is the impression of the "Who's Who" man that he troubles the people of the congregation very little with the "higher criticism," albeit there are few preachers better fitted for criticism of the scriptures, however high it may go, than Rev. William Horace Day, D.D., pastor of the First Congregational Church in the city of Los Angeles.

Dr. Day was born at Bloomington, Ill., November 26, 1866. Note the date. He is still a young man, though ripe in scholarship and in the experiences of life. He comes from a clerical family, being the son of the Rev. Dr. Warren F. Day, and succeeds his father in the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles. The elder Dr. Day is now over 70 years old, and has been in Los Angeles and connected with the First Congregational Church for seventeen consecutive years. The son has been here eleven years. He was first assistant to his father, and was then elected to the pastorate, the father being elected pastor emeritus. Quite recently there was a very interesting event at the First Congregational Church when the elder Dr. Day celebrated the forty-sixth anniversary of his ordination and the young man his twentieth on one and the same day.

The First Congregational Church is a great plant, well equipped for spiritual work. Besides the pastor and pastor emeritus there is an assistant, Rev. Harold S. Tuttle, who is known as the director of religious education in the church. Mr. Tuttle is from Minnesota, and has been here for some considerable time, coming from Berkeley, Cal.

The church building is on Hope street, between Eighth and Ninth. Connected with it is an active membership of over 2100 persons, a Sunday-school of over 800, with forty teachers. The treasurer of the organization handles about \$20,000 a year, covering the regular expenses of the church. Last year the organization contributed \$21,000 to benevolences, and raised \$25,000 to purchase a piece of property adjoining the church for future eventualities. The Sunday-school contributions amount to \$1000 a year. There is a total of \$67,000 in one year contributed by the members of this church and of the Sunday-school for the carrying on of the work in hand.

The fact as it stands is exceedingly impressive. But how much more so when it is realized that there are only three other Congregational churches in all the United States which take precedence of this one in the scope of any of its great features. Strange to say, all these three churches are in the city of Brooklyn. The great Plymouth congregation, of course, is one of them. Still more one is impressed with the greatness of this organization upon learning the fact that in the city of Los Angeles there are nineteen other organizations of this denomination.

The Congregational church in Los Angeles has an interesting history. This First church was first organized in 1867 by a Mr. Atherton, who was sent out here by the missionary society of the denomination from Minnesota. The first church building was a little affair built high up on the bluff of New High street, north of Temple. The organization grew and flourished, and then moved to the corner of Third and Hill streets, where a fine church building was erected, and then later to the corner of Sixth and Hill, and finally to the present site, where the purchase of the additional ground would seem to indicate that it is to be anchored.

A Lesson in Modern Carpentry.

There is a good deal of difference between the building of a log hut in an oak opening in what was the Far West in pioneer days of America and the construction of one of the palace-like residences of Los Angeles today. About all the builder of the log hut needed was an ax. The woodwork in a modern mansion is prepared in a factory, with machinery as complicated and wonderful as the wheels within wheels seen in a vision by the Prophet Ezekiel. The reader can make a picture in his mind of the frontiersman with his ax cutting down the tree, lopping off the limbs, cutting the trunk to the right length and putting it in place in the wall. When he had the edifice erected he plastered up the chinks with mud.

One cannot make a picture in his mind of the machinery used in getting out the woodwork of a modern mansion. If one would see it, let him go down on Alameda street below Fourteenth and ask somebody to take him through the plant of the Hughes Manufacturing Company and explain the uses of the saws and planing machines, groovers and benders and what not.

If the president of the company, Thomas Hughes, is there, he will turn out to be a stocky, well-nourished man, not young, not too old, but with a pleasant face wreathed with smiles as persistent as those of President William H. Taft.

Thomas Hughes was born in Green county, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1859, so he is just a little past the half-century mark. Before he was old enough to vote the Republican ticket he left home, started west and kept going west for four years, until he landed in Los Angeles in 1883. He made little stops at Kansas City, in Indian Territory, New Mexico and Arizona. He liked all these places pretty well, but not well enough to stay. He had heard of Los Angeles, and could not rest until he got there.

He had learned to be a woodworker, and at that early time there were being built here a few cheap houses. The young fellow saw an opening for a sash-and-door factory. He showed good business sense, for he specialized in his business, and specialized business is the only kind that succeeds in our day and generation. It was scant picking here then, but Tom Hughes was too good a citizen not to realize that it is the duty of every good American to save a little of what he makes. He accumulated a little sum of about \$550, and by that time the first big boom was in sight, more houses were building, and furthermore houses with more doors in each one. With the doors, of course, went windows in the ratio of two or three-to-one. So Tom Hughes put his little savings into two machines, each one of which would do as much work as three or four men. There lies all the difference between the failure and the success in business.

Tom Hughes succeeded. He was made for success—built that way, so to speak. The boom failed, but the Hughes concern did not. Neither did Los Angeles. The thing was simply a little premature, but Los Angeles went on growing, and that growth increased every year, including the one in which the boom collapsed, until now the city, with a population of about 12,000 when Mr. Hughes first came here, is a metropolis of about 500,000, and the Hughes Manufacturing Company has cut a big figure in the development of the little city into the great metropolis.

The plant of the Hughes Manufacturing Company is now, as set forth above, on Alameda street, below Fourteenth. It is a huge concern, and turns out almost everything in wood from a broomstick to a skyscraper. It is equipped with a multitude of machines, all of the latest invention and the finest make. Instead of the lonely mechanic of 1885, there are now in the establishment as many as 520 hands, and every pair of hands, or nearly so, is busy directing a machine that does the work of from several men to many men.

There is scarcely a big building in the town for which the Hughes Manufacturing Company has not furnished a good deal of the woodwork. There is scarcely a variety of wood known in modern architecture that this plant does not use. All the woods of America, soft and hard, are worked up there, and a great many imported woods from all parts of the world. The plant is busy not only in turning out sashes and doors and all that goes into the construction of the great edifice, but also everything used in the fitting up of private residences and semi-public structures. All the fine built-in furniture known in the finest houses of modern times is made there; everything in the way of bank fittings and other office fixtures.

Tom Hughes is a successful business man, shrewd, energetic, attentive to his business, but he does not let business absorb him. He is public spirited in the best way. He is a politician, but not an office-holder. He takes an active part in all public matters, and in order to do this more effectively he is allied with great organizations, such as the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. He is a member of the Union League Club, and his advice and help are sought by many in political campaigns and in things that concern the growth and development of the city and State.

The Question.

Now looms up
The question burning,
Toward which all
The folks are yearning.
And 'tis this:
What's best location,
And best way
For one's vacation?

First of all
(This fact's not funny,)
Is to ask
One's show of money;
For on that
Much is depending
If gladness reigns
Or woe heartrending.

One may dream
Of hills or ocean,
Or of fine trips
Take eager notion,
Or country life
One's programme make up;
But without cash
Must simply wake up.

—[Baltimore American.

The Panama Terminals. By Frank G. Carpenter

Mighty Works.

GREAT PLANS FOR THE ENDS OF THE CANAL.

DIG BREAKWATERS AT BALBOA AND LIMON BAY—IMMENSE STORAGE PLANTS FOR COAL AND FUEL OIL—TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND TONS TO BE STORED AT CRISTOBAL—SHOULD THE AMERICANS BUILD CITIES?—OUR COMMERCIAL PLANTS MAY MAKE THE CANAL PAY—HOW THE GREAT WATERWAY WILL LOOK WHEN COMPLETED—A PERSONALLY CONDUCTED JOURNEY WITH THE ENGINEER COMMISSIONER, REAR-ADMIRAL ROUSSEAU.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CULEBRA (Canal Zone, Panama.)—My investigations this week have been devoted to the terminals of our great canal at Panama. What kind of cities are we to have at the Atlantic and Pacific ends of Uncle Sam's famous waterway? How shall we take care of the shipping, and what will be the accommo-

A Talk With Rear-Admiral Rousseau.

The canal commissioner who has special charge of the terminals is H. H. Rousseau, one of the most expert engineers of the United States navy. He is still a young man, but he has had long experience in work of this kind, and he was chief of our great naval bureau of yards and docks when he was appointed one of the engineer commissioners of the canal. He was a civil engineer by profession at the time he passed a competitive examination for similar work in the navy, with the rank of lieutenant, and he did so well there that now, at the age of 42, he has become a rear-admiral, and under Commissioner Goethals as chief has some of the most important branches of the canal work under him.

It was in the administration building here at Culebra that I looked over the maps of the proposed terminals and talked with Mr. Rousseau about them. Said he:

"The arrangements for the terminals of the canal are by no means complete. We have made our plans,

it consists of the spoil which has been brought down from the Culebra cut. We began work upon it in May, 1908."

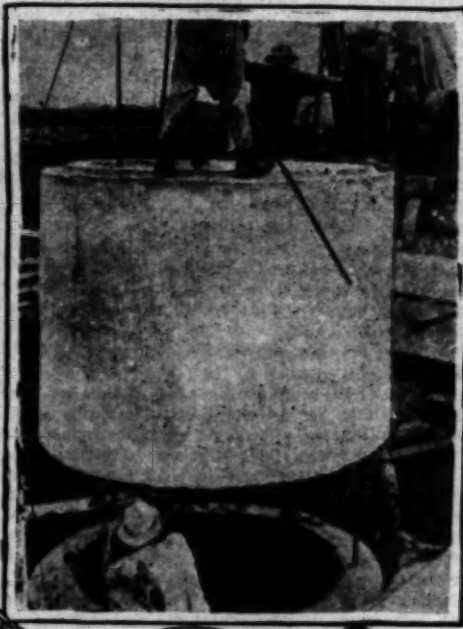
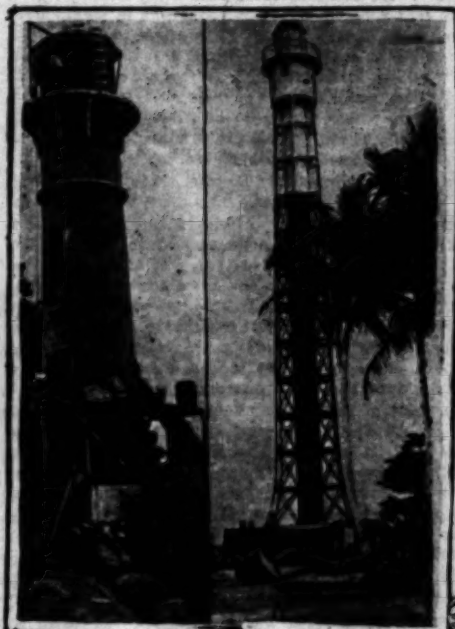
Big Docks on the Atlantic.

"Tell me something more about your plans for the Atlantic end of the canal."

"According to those we have already made," said Mr. Rousseau, "we shall, if Congress consents, build five great docks at Cristobal, each of which will be 1600 feet long and 150 feet wide. There will be 200 feet between each two of the docks, and at the head of each dock will be ample landings for small boats. The material will be reinforced concrete, and the docks will have railroad tracks, moving cranes and all sorts of machinery for handling freight of every description. They will accommodate any steamer now afloat, and should be sufficient for the traffic of the canal."

"But has Congress yet made any appropriation for the building of these docks?"

"No; but the demand for them is great, and we are fortunate in being able to construct the first of them through the resources of the Panama Railroad. That railroad is one of Uncle Sam's best paying enterprises. Through its commercial business it has already earned several million dollars above its net expenses and this might be used for dock construction. As it is, the present facilities do not accommodate the traffic. This is so as to our own steamers—I mean those belonging to the Panama Railroad—and it is also as to the steamers of the United Fruit



(1-2) Canal zone lighthouses. (3) Making the great docks at Balboa. (4) The water rushing through the mighty conduit will raise the steamer. This material was taken below the locks. Mr. Carpenter, who stands in the center, is 5 feet 7 inches tall. (5) Turning the Atlantic into the canal. This is at Mindi, on the way to Gatun. (6) Where the shops will be. The Pacific end of the canal.

dations for passengers going from one part of the isthmus to the other?

These and other questions of terminal facilities will soon bulk large in the minds of the public. The digging is fast approaching completion, and the endless river of earth which is flowing from Culebra down to Balboa will finally shrink and then stop. I have already gone in from the Pacific end of the canal almost to the Miraflores locks. The dredges are still at work there, but within a few months the channel could be made ready for ships.

The dredging on the Atlantic side is rapidly approaching completion. The dam which crossed the canal at Mindi has been cut through, and the salt waters of the Caribbean Sea are now against the locks and within a stone's throw of the Gatun Dam.

The work of building up the foundations for the terminals of the future is already under way, and docks and breakwaters are rising on both sides of the isthmus. So far there is much yet to be decided, but the plans of the engineers have been carefully made, and as soon as Congress gives its orders this part of the canal construction will rapidly move.

but so far many of them have not been passed upon by Congress, and much will depend upon the policy of the government as to the treatment of canal traffic. Other matters have been definitely settled and we are already working them out. You have seen the great breakwaters which we are building at both ends of the canal. On the Atlantic ships will pass by by Toro Point, where the lighthouse stands. From that point we are putting in a breakwater 11,000 feet long to shut out the prevailing storms from the western side of the harbor. That breakwater has a width of fifteen feet at the top, and it will rise ten feet above the mean level of the sea. It will contain altogether in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 cubic yards of rock, some of which is coming from the quarries of Porto Bello.

"At the Pacific end," continued Admiral Rousseau, "we are making an even greater breakwater. This is to join the port of Balboa with Naos Island, a distance of more than three miles. It will run nearly parallel with the axis of the canal prism, and is to keep the current which sweeps up that shore from affecting the canal. That breakwater will contain about 18,000,000 cubic yards of earth and rock, which is equal to a block 300 feet wide, 300 feet high and more than a mile in length. The most of this is already in place, and

Company and of other lines which are sending their vessels to Colon, but which would gladly change to the more sheltered and better anchorage that we could provide. When our docks are completed our ships will land in United States territory, and the other vessels berthed there will be on the same territory."

Warehouses and Repair Shops.

"How about your warehouses and coaling arrangements?"

"We are now planning a type of warehouse to be built here, and are considering all sorts of dock structures and freight-handling appliances. The engineers think that these things should be settled as early as possible, and the matter will soon come before Congress. One reason for this is that the government is using a vast amount of machinery in the building of the canal which can be applied to various things in connection with the terminals. We shall have to build dry docks and repair shops, and there is no reason why the government should not have establishments here which would repair any kind of ship employed in the canal traffic. The machinery is already here, and it will have to be disposed of when

the canal is completed. There will be shops at both ends of the waterway, although the repair shops at Colon will probably be the larger. We have now a small repair shop at Cristobal and an old dry dock there, built by the French, which we have been using for our work on that side of the isthmus."

Good Coaling Facilities.

"What are your plans as to coaling facilities?" "We will have to have docks and storage capacity for at least 200,000 tons of coal, and we shall also need storage at each terminal for something like 80,000 barrels of fuel oil. Many of the steamers of the Pacific are now burning oil, and we have to provide also space for any additional storage that may be required in the future. The coal dock on the Atlantic will be such that many steamers can coal at one time. It will be at least 2000 feet long. The chief depots for coal will be on the Atlantic end, the present plans providing for 200,000 tons of coal there, and about 50,000 tons on the Pacific side.

"Is it your idea, Mr. Rousseau, that great cities will grow up at the two ends of the canal?"

"No; and so far the commissioners have not thought it advisable to encourage that plan. The present opinion is that the population of the Canal Zone should be reduced to the minimum, and, as far as we now see, we believe that there will be ample room in Cristobal for all the Americans at Panama. Col. Goethals does not believe that the zone should be populated, for the reason that such a population might complicate matters in case the canal should need to be defended in time of war.

"As to cities at the terminal," continued Mr. Rousseau, "we have ample room both at Cristobal and at Balboa to build them if it should be deemed advisable, but it seems now as though Colon and Panama could furnish all commercial facilities. If our present plans are adhered to we shall have a canal headquarters on Sosa Hill, adjoining Balboa. These will consist of an administration building and the necessary houses for employees. The administration offices will be large enough to accommodate the heads of the departments and clerks, and the houses will be for them and the employees engaged in the shops and in the various docks and wharves."

"But suppose Uncle Sam should want to establish a great free port at Panama, where goods from all parts of the world might be exchanged. Such facilities have been much to do with building up Hamburg and other cities of the great seaports of Europe."

"I don't know whether that would be advisable, but, if so, it is a question for the future."

The Docks at Balboa.

"Can you not give me some idea of what we should have at the terminus on the Pacific?" I asked.

"We shall need about a mile of dock frontage outside the coaling docks, and we shall prepare a sufficient area that can be kept for the extension of the canal frontage as required in the future. Our plans provide a coal dock 1000 feet long and fuel stations on the hills so connected with this by pipes that the oil will flow right down into the steamers. We shall have repair shops and, connected with them, marine railways of large size, so that examinations and repairs of large, heavy and similar small vessels may be made under water without taking them into the large dry docks."

"And then as to the dry docks," continued Mr. Rousseau, "it is proposed to build one at Balboa so big that it will handle any vessel that can pass through the locks. This dry dock will be near the end of the railway coaling station, and it will be entered from the canal through a slip 400 feet long."

"That are the present arrangements for handling freight at Balboa?"

"They are not sufficient for the traffic. The only facilities consist of a steel wharf about a thousand feet long which was built by the French, and a wooden wharf much shorter. The latter was constructed when we began our work here. These two wharves can berth only five vessels at once, and at present the steamships making Balboa a port of call are often delayed. This condition is being remedied by the construction of a concrete wharf about 700 feet long, which will afford two additional berths. This is being made by the Panama Railroad with its own funds, but it has been so located that if Congress should authorize the construction we have outlined it will fit in and become a part thereof. Our plans are such that additional wharves can be constructed from time to time as needed."

Making the Canal Pay.

The conversation here turned again to the repair shops proposed, and Admiral Rousseau said:

"There is one thing that I think should be clearly stated, and this is that we hope to put the docks, wharves and repair facilities on a strictly commercial basis. We want them to be self-supporting and to make the charges sufficient to cover the first cost and their maintenance and operation. In addition we hope that they will bring in something to augment the revenue of the canal. We want the best of terminal facilities for the vessels which use the canal, but we do not want to make them sources of revenue to the canal. They will, in no appreciable degree, compete with repair and similar supplying agencies of the zone, and it must be remembered also that they will be available to the government in times of military emergency. They will be of value to the navy and will give the same advantages that the government would have from the establishment of a naval base here."

"Do you have any room for these shops on the Pacific side of the isthmus?"

"Yes. By the spoil from the Culebra cut we have built up about 350 acres, some of which has been redeemed from the sea, and we have other ground on the mainland. We shall reserve an area of about forty-five acres for shop yards and for the storage of material and supplies, and we shall have ample room for all our necessities."

A Trip Through the Canal.

I here asked Admiral Rousseau to give me some idea of what one would see in making a trip through the canal when completed. He replied:

"We shall start in from the Atlantic. Let us suppose that the traveler is standing on the deck of the steamer from New York or New Orleans as it approaches the coast. Nearing the canal entrance he sees the low wooden buildings of Colon on the left, the houses of Cristobal among their coconut trees and the tall white lighthouse of Toro Point away at the right. He passes by Colon and its harbor and, going in by the breakwater jutting out from Cristobal Point, enters the canal. He steams on up through it to the foot of the Gatun locks, a distance of about seven miles. As he comes in he can see the old French canal, and he crosses it near Mindi, about half-way to Gatun. The channel here is about 500 feet wide and the country is flat on the left, while on the right in the distance may be seen grassy hills.

"Coming to Gatun the man sees the great green grass sod dam at the right. It is now ragged and rocky, but it will be filled in with earth and sodded, and it will end in green hills with the white concrete spillway showing out at the center.

"At his left as he moves up the channel he will see the mighty white locks of Gatun. The lowermost one will probably be open and its water will be on the level of the sea. His ship will steam into it and will there be harnessed to the four towing locomotives which will aid in moving and steadying it as it goes onward from gate to gate.

"As soon as the vessel is in, the gates behind will be closed and the water rushing through many holes from the mighty conduit so big that a Pullman train could go through them, will quickly raise the steamer to the level of the lock above. A moment later the front gates of the lock will open, and the steamer will pass into the second level or lock and thence in the same way rise to the third and finally sail out through the channel into Gatun Lake at eighty-five feet above the level from which it steamed into lock number one."

Traveling Through Gatun Lake.

At this point Admiral Rousseau stopped a moment to show me some maps and then, tracing the course of the ship with his finger, he continued:

"Emerging from the locks at Gatun, the course of the steamer will be practically due south for three and one-half miles. It will pass through a thousand-foot channel, with the water extending beyond it, and the tops of the trees and islands will take away the idea of a canal and make one think that he is passing through a large and deep lake. A little farther on his vessel will take a sharp turn to the left and then go in a straight course for four and a half miles to a point about one mile below where Bohio now is. From that point on the right the opening excavated by the French for their locks may be seen, and a little farther on the vessel will pass over the sites of Frijoles and other villages which have been submerged by the waters of Gatun Lake.

"After a journey of fifteen miles the thousand-foot channel begins to narrow. It is reduced to 800 feet, and the canal has now the appearance of a wide river with hills on each side. It is the valley of the Chagres. Still farther on the channel is reduced to 500 feet and the vessel passes on into the Culebra cut and sails through it for a distance of nine miles to the locks of Pedro Miguel. This part of the journey will be especially interesting. The canal channel will be 300 feet wide and the hills will rise high above the steamer, reaching in the center a maximum of over 550 feet. The sides will be planted with earth-holding grasses and bushes, and there will be but little evidence of the mighty work we have done in making the cut.

"Entering the locks Pedro Miguel, the steamer will drop thirty feet into Miraflores Lake, a beautiful sheet of silvery water, and will travel there a mile and a half before it reaches the locks of the same name, where it will make its two great steps to the channel at the level of the Pacific.

"From the foot of the locks the ride to Balboa will be only three miles, and to deep water in the ocean about five miles farther. The land there is low, with hills in the background covered with green. On the left going out will be the great wharves and repair shops of Balboa, and in the distance one may see the little archipelago of Perico, Culebra and Flamenco, on which the fortifications will be.

"The trip throughout will be wonderfully beautiful and intensely interesting. It will embrace views of mountain and valley, of river and lake, of tropical plants and flowers, and of mighty trees laden with orchids. As far as canal trips are concerned, it will be more beautiful than any other on earth."

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Explained.

[Judge:] Dick: What part of the family tree am I, mus? Mother: I guess you are one of the limbs, Dick. Dick: Do you suppose that's what dad meant this morning when he said that I ought to be trimmed about every so often?

Statesmen, Real and Near.

WASHINGTON (D.C.)—A woman tourist stopped Representative Edward W. Townsend, author of "Chimmie Fadden," in the main corridor of the Capitol the other day and inquired:

"I beg pardon, sir, but how does one get out of here?"

And Townsend couldn't resist saying:

"Well, a great many got out year before last by voting for the Payne-Aldrich bill."

W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central Railroad, probably owes his present position to the impression he made on the directors when he overrode his superiors at the time of the wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited at Mentor, Ohio, some years ago.

The running schedule between New York and Chicago had recently been cut to eighteen hours. There was much discussion of the danger of accident in consequence of the high rate of speed. But the railroad officials offered scientific explanations of the fact that speed did not cause wrecks, and their arguments seemed convincing. Two days afterward, however, when the same train whizzed along through Mentor, the rails spread, or something happened which has never been definitely explained, and all theories and calculations served for naught. "The finest train in the world," as advertised, lay a mass of steel and cinder near the Mentor station, and the bodies of many men and women were cremated in the horrible mass.

The officials of the road were terror-stricken. President Newman, in his New York office, like a general under uncomfortable fire, ordered a retreat. An order was immediately issued that the running time of the train would be restored to twenty hours, which amounted to an admission that the eighteen-hour schedule comprised a grievous error.

Vice-President Brown, who at that time was spending considerable of his time at the Cleveland offices and was thoroughly in touch with conditions, happened to be in Chicago. He immediately wired a protest against the president's order, and followed it up with a message equivalent to an ultimatum that the eighteen-hour schedule must continue. Any one acquainted with the almost military compliance with orders from men higher up on railways will appreciate the gravity of this situation. No reply came to Brown's protest, and he sent still another message, declaring that he had started for New York.

He faced his superior there with his demands, but Newman was still unconvinced. Then he demanded a meeting of the board of directors, the insinuation being that if the president was afraid to assume the responsibility for the running of a train over his road on a schedule that would maintain the road's prestige—the Pennsylvania having just made a great showing with a similar train between the same cities—he, W. C. Brown, vice-president, given authority to do so, would act, as he was convinced it was for the best interests of the system that he served.

His argument and manner were so convincing that the directors took notice of the man. They granted his request. President Newman was overruled, and the eighteen-hour schedule was restored. And when the directors filed out of their meeting-room there was no longer any question as to the real standing of this westerner with the New York Central.

About twenty-two years ago, it is related, there was a serious switchmen's strike in St. Louis. Switchmen had tied up all transportation in the yards, and, armed with rifles, defied any one to move an engine until their demands had been complied with. Brown, confident that the men rather than the company were in the wrong, and that if they could be made to listen to him, would realize his position, also appreciated the fact that it was no time for wordy argument—although eloquent words from his mouth to legislative and Congressional committees, as well as to City Councils, had sometimes literally moved mountains—went down to the yards, despite the sinister warnings. There he saw the switchmen standing on guard with rifles. They had made their threats. None other dared oppose them. Brown looked them squarely in the face, walked past them to the switches, unlocked the chains, threw the switches right and left, as the situation demanded, and signaled enginemen to come ahead. That was the beginning of the breaking of the strike.

When he was general manager of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, relates a former associate of Brown, a bitter warfare was on in Iowa. Threats and mutterings of grave import reached the ears of the railway officials. One day a member of the road's detective force came in and reported that a plot had been laid to dynamite a certain train if it attempted to pass a crossing a few miles out of Ottumwa. The railway trainmen were terror-stricken. It was evident that the train would not proceed, when General Manager Brown arose from his desk and announced that he would "pull that train" himself.

Again he was besought not to plunge himself into unnecessary danger, but his reply was that the trains must be run over the road which he was paid to manage. Others seemed afraid to perform their duties; he would act for them. True to his word, he appeared at the station, invited the engineer to make room for him in the cabin, and when the train approached the crossing in question it was Brown's head, and not the engineer's, that appeared out of the cabin window. There was no dynamite, and no disaster, and the moral effect on the men was wonderful.

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Harnessing the Winds for Man's Use.

By William L. Altdorfer.

Faithful Work.

TWENTY YEARS OF PATIENT STUDY BY GOVERNMENT SCIENTISTS.

PLANS FOR CONSERVATION OF THE GREAT POWER IN THE AIR NOW GOING TO WASTE—VAST POSSIBILITIES OF WINDMILLS IN THE FUTURE—ENERGY FOR ALL SORTS OF WORK—PROF. P. C. DAY TELLS OF HIS INVESTIGATIONS.

THE old adage, "history repeats itself," was never better illustrated than in some recent experiments of the government. Uncle Sam's scientists have gone back 200 yards, dug up a lot of data about windmills used by our forefathers of the eighteenth and nine-

which was looked upon more as an ornament than anything else. The evolution of the windmill is similar to the evolution of the old mill wheel, the principle of which is today embodied in the most powerful engine known to the world—the turbine, used to propel our floating palaces across the seas. The terrific power of this engine is well known, but it is doubtful if many people know that it is nothing more than a development of the old mill wheel that used to run the mills of our grandfathers. And so it is with the windmill. What was once thought to be of little use has been shown by Uncle Sam's experts to be one of the most useful inventions of the day.

The great possibilities of the windmill of the future, as outlined by the scientists, reads like a fairy tale. It

in the air currents to maintain a good average for the day. He presented his ideas to the authorities, and permission was given for him to take up a systematic study of the wind power of the United States and demonstrate his theory.

"One of the most promising fields for the use of the wind," said Prof. Day, "lies in the possibilities of successfully generating and storing electrical energy which may be used later for heating, lighting, charging electrical motor cars, working agricultural machinery, cooking and other household work, and pumping water for irrigation purposes. Electric turbines are now in successful operation in England, and there is no question but there is a wide field of usefulness open to the electric turbine in this country. It is feasible to construct



Evolution of the windmill 17th century



Evolution 19th century



P. C. Day



Evolution 19th century



Evolution 20th century Uncle Sam's testing station at Chertown, Wyo

teenth centuries, and combining this with the latest inventions in an effort to solve the greatest problem of the age, so that fifty or 100 years hence when all the coal and wood of the country is used up we can fall back on the wind to furnish power for all the necessities of life. By a series of experiments just concluded, extending over a period of more than twenty years, the government shows that everything about the home for which power is required may be accomplished by using the winds.

The winds of the heavens will be harnessed and forced to take part in the labor of the universe. In the old days windmills were supposed to be good for only one thing—to raise a little water from the ground. But due to constant effort on the part of the government, what was supposed to be a dead industry has been given new life, and even today windmills are doing a small part of the labor of the world. This has been made possible through the great development of electric energy. And it is predicted that even though all the coal and wood of the world does become exhausted, we shall always have the terrific forces surrounding the earth—the winds—to fall back upon for power to perform all necessary work.

The Evolution of the Windmill.

Many people remember grandfather's old windmill,

will be, and is now used, not only to irrigate millions of acres of desert land, but in addition electric power can be stored away and kept for future use for lighting the house, cooking, heating, and furnishing the water supply. Even the weekly washing and ironing may be done by means of the windmill. Among other ideas suggested by the scientists is the establishment along all the roads in the country of electrical windmill storage places, where any one operating an automobile may stop, drop a nickel in the slot, replenish the supply, and keep on going. In fact, the possibilities of this latest adaptation of the windmill are so great as to make an enumeration of the many things for which it may be used almost impossible.

Prof. Day's Researches.

Prof. P. C. Day, Uncle Sam's wind expert at Washington, has spent more than twenty years investigating the many uses of the wind. In 1892 the idea first suggested itself to him of the vast possibilities in wind power. This power was being wasted simply because no accurate study had been made of its possibilities. He knew of the general impression that the winds were so variable they could not be depended upon for any length of time, but his studies proved this to be wrong. He knew that winds increased and decreased in velocity, but he was convinced there was always sufficient unrest

number of mills to a single storage battery. This greatly increases its power capacity and at the same time makes it possible to store up energy generated during periods of high winds for use during periods when the wind is low.

Air and the Aviator.

"There are many devices for the development of electric power by the winds. In order to insure the delivery of a certain amount of electric energy continuously, windmills may be supplemented by a combustion engine, the principle being that when the wind is strong the electric generator will be driven by that power alone. When the wind velocity falls to a point below that necessary to cause the generator to deliver the output required the engine will automatically start and continue to drive the generator until the wind velocity again reaches the point where it can deliver the required power, when the engine is automatically cut out and shut down.

"One of the greatest uses of the wind is the power continued the professor, "has been in navigation of the seas, but water is not man's natural element, and after ages of effort it is apparent that the utilization of the air, man's natural element, is assured. In my study of

the winds I have noticed several things that will be of great assistance to aviators.

"First, there is the effect of the increasing heat of the sun as the day advances, which warms up the earth's surface and the layers of air resting on it. As heated air expands and becomes lighter it rises, and during the hours of sunshine ascending currents rise to a great height. In the summertime these currents ascend to the tops of the clouds, which are formed by condensation of the moisture in the surface air, and as this moisture rises to higher elevations it cools by expansion and forms clouds. With the approach of night the earth cools rapidly, and likewise the layers of air. This cooling causes contraction, and as air from above descends to fill the space, there results a general descending movement of the atmosphere during the night hours. This latter motion is not so pronounced, however, as the ascending day currents, and the vertical stability of the air is greatest during the coolest part of the day.

"It is especially important that aviators should escape these ascending and descending currents as far as possible. This can be accomplished in a measure by rising to the higher elevations during heated portions of the day, while during the early morning and late afternoon hours it is feasible to fly much nearer the earth's surface.

Growth of Winds' Importance.

"It is almost impossible for me to enumerate all the uses to which the winds may be put to serve the needs of man. Air in motion is a vehicle of energy, whose power depends upon its rate of movement. It has been a potent agent in the work of leveling mountains and filling the valleys of the earth by sweeping from one to the other loose fragments of rock, and great areas of the earth's surface have been covered by this action. It transports moisture from sea to land, watering the earth and forming rivers. It scatters the seeds of plants and trees far and wide, and thus fosters the distribution of vegetable life.

"Man has made use of this force from the earliest periods of history by harnessing it to perform useful work. The development of a knowledge of its power may be observed by comparing the rude sail raised by primitive man to assist him in propelling his dugout canoe, a small stream, or from island to island, with the belted ship of the present day, as she proudly moves from some great harbor, laden with a mighty cargo, to cross the widest ocean. Likewise may we compare the cumbrous wooden windmills of the earlier settlers of our own country with the powerful steel mills of the present day.

"The uncertainty of continuous or sufficient wind movement when urgently needed has always militated against a more extensive use of this natural source of power in labor-saving devices, but there is much work that can be economically performed by the wind especially since there has been such great development in the use of electricity.

Particularly Useful in the West.

"While the windmill as a power producer is in successful operation in nearly all parts of the country in a small way, there are a few sections where the average wind velocity near the earth's surface is so low that only the very lightest kind of work may be accomplished, and during much of the time no work at all is possible. On the other hand, there are large areas where its strength is such that mills may be relied upon to furnish all the power wanted.

"The greatest field now for the successful use of the windmill as a power producer is found upon farms and smaller communities farthest removed from other sources of cheap power producers, but with the increasing cost of wood and coal, the use of the windmill as a producer of heat, light, and power must ever increase.

"In the great plains region of the West, where the lack of rainfall, even under most favorable conditions, renders general farming conditions hazardous, it is necessary that small areas at least should be made practically immune from drought by irrigation. Water at so great depth from the surface may be found in nearly all these regions, and the installation of a small pumping plant operated by wind power will enable the small or large farmer at little cost to irrigate a few acres of garden or orchard, thus assuring himself against a total failure of foodstuffs in years of extreme drought. In fact, there are few portions of the country where intensive farming is practiced that a small irrigating plant maintained by wind power would not at critical periods prove a valuable adjunct to the more extensive field operations. Along nearly the entire coast line of the country, at the higher elevations in the mountain districts, and over much of the great prairie regions of the country the velocity of the wind during some portions of the day is nearly always such as to produce power sufficient for all forms of work.

Increases Wind Power.

"My chief study has been to learn the average daily wind power, so that any one might know just how much wind could be counted on from day to day. I have found the average daily winds near the earth's surface for each hour of the day and each month of the year for the last twenty years. The wind rises regularly with the increased power of the sun's advancing heat each day and falls as the sun goes down. Near the earth's surface the average increase in wind movement during daylight hours over those of the nighttime ranges from 30 to 40 per cent. and in exceptional cases the increase is 50 per cent. or more above the average night velocity. A few exceptions to this rule occur near the Pacific Coast, where the night velocities are equal to or slightly greater than those of daylight. For high elevations, like Pike's Peak in Colorado, the daily march of the winds is reversed from that near the sur-

face, and the night velocities exceed those of the daylight hours.

Blizzards and Hot Winds.

"My work has proved that during daylight the average velocity of the wind rises to ten miles per hour or more over large areas of the country and passes above fourteen miles per hour in portions of the great plains region. In the panhandle of Texas, it rises to fifteen miles, also in the western portions of Oklahoma, and parts of North Dakota. Along the shores of the Great Lakes it is above ten miles, and exceeds twelve miles per hour at exposed points, while at points on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the average velocity is in excess of sixteen miles per day.

"During the investigation I learned many interesting things about certain kinds of winds. For instance, there is the blizzard, an occasional winter visitor of ours, which is intensely cold and of great velocity. This wind, or as we call it, blizzard, sweeps suddenly from the north over the great plains and upper Mississippi Valley, and in exceptional cases extends far to the south and east, sometimes lasting for several days. These storms are frequently accompanied by snow and sleet, and the frozen ice crystals, driven by the fierce strength of the wind, together with accompanying severe cold, force man and beast quickly to seek shelter or face probable death.

"Directly opposed to this terror of the northwest is the 'chinook,' a warm and generally dry wind, peculiar to mountain regions. These winds frequently follow within a short period after the blizzard, and the first gentle touch of their warmth is like a summer zephyr as compared with the intense cold previously prevailing. They begin usually as light breezes, but frequently increase to high velocities, their warmth and dryness rapidly melting or evaporating accumulated snow, and making it possible for domestic or other animals exposed without shelter to secure food and obtain rest from their fight against the cold. Were it not for the occasional occurrence of these warm winds animal life could not survive the severe winters of that region without special protection and an adequate supply of stored food.

"There is another peculiar wind known as 'hot winds.' These pass over the southern plains, regions and sometimes extend far into the middle States during the warmer months of the year, blowing generally from the southwest with great force. In many cases they have been described as similar to a blast from a hot furnace, absorbing the moisture from the soil and literally drying up vegetation as it stands in the fields. Immense damage has been caused in a few hours by these winds, and much suffering to human and animal life from the abnormally heated atmosphere. The damage to crops has been so widespread as to constitute a national calamity."

Steady With Kites and Balloons.

Along with the study of the winds, the scientists have been patiently at work with kites and sounding balloons, and with wind gauge thermometer and barometer charting the aerial sea.

At the weather bureau is a general map showing the extent of man's small triumph over upward space. One picture shows the dirigible and a rainy nimbus floating at the height of a mile, the aeroplane soaring among the clouds at two miles—for the aeroplane it is now more than two and one-half miles—the highest human perching on nothing at the altitude of three miles where the curve of 32 deg. Fahr. crosses the equator, the highest mountain climber planting his flag at four and one-half miles where the zero Fahrenheit curve reaches the equator, and highest of all, the spherical balloon, the 1901 record of which just grazes the 30 below zero curve of six and one-half miles.

Because of his long study of the winds, Prof. Day believes the time is not far distant when our people will take advantage of this new source of power which may be had for the asking, and as coal and wood and oil become more costly, the attention of the people and the inventors of the country will turn more and more to this practically virgin field, with results that would be hard to appreciate at the present time. He points to the development of the aeroplane and the balloon, the wireless telegraph, wireless telephony, the taking of pictures by wireless, the aeroplane, and cites these as instances of man's remarkable conquest of the air. So he predicts if all these are possible, why should man not obtain all the power he wants from that same atmosphere.

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Experiments in Egg-Culture.

[New York Sun:] The Cambridge School of Agriculture is trying to make hens lay red eggs. There is always the best market for eggs which are of the richest red brown in color, and the problem is to develop the right kind of hen.

The Cambridge experimenters hope to produce a red egg laying hen of prolific habit just as they have produced a strong rust resisting wheat of high yield by working on the curious law of Mendel. Hens have so far proved admirable examples of the working of this law. In respect of single and double combs and in respect of color they are perfectly obedient to the proper scientific principle. They "behave" as they ought, to use the technical verb. Why should not the eggs behave as well as the feathers and comb?

There is also the subsidiary question of food. It may be possible to alter the egg color by food as well as by hereditary influences. It has been done in the case of canaries.

If Cambridge achieves the poultry-man's ideal of a hen that lays yearly 250 two ounce red eggs, no one will then say that the universalities are not practical or even commercial!

To the Striking Waiters.

We'd always been told
That you wallowed in gold,
That you lived on the fat of the land,
That you owned bonds and stocks,
Even whole city blocks,
That taxicabs ate from your hand:
Mere customers we,
How we trembled to see
Your frown as our orders you'd bring.
It didn't seem fit
For a vassal to sit
And order poached eggs from a King!

You'd bring us ragout
A la mode de France (stew)
With the haughty aloofness of one
From whose calling list
Not a great name is missed,
Rare or medium, raw or well done;
When we, shriveled small,
Tipping you with our all,
Would tremblingly try to set forth,
You'd sneer "Nothing more!"
With a manner next door
To the northernmost Pole (one door north.)

But now that you've struck
All our terrors we'll chuck
To the realm of illusion and dream,
YOU, on strike!—for more pay!—
Shattered idols, away!
Even waiters are not what they seem!
Up, customers, up!
Let us strike ere we sup,
Down with knife, fork and napkin—hip, hip!
Let's demand with a whoop:
"Shorter waits, warmer soup,
And ninety per cent. of the tip!"
—[Thomas R. Ybarra, in New York Times.

The Eel-spearer

[Harper's Weekly:] From time immemorial in England that strip of land along the edge of the sea which is covered at high tide, but left bare at the ebb, has been common land. There is nearly always one figure to be seen upon it, working his way to and fro along the windings of the smaller creeks and over the mud, walking with careful, measured tread and never resting long upon either foot. This is the eel-spearer, who, with mud-pattens firmly laced to his feet, tows behind him a box about two feet six inches long and slightly rounded at the bottom.

This man knows every square inch of the mud for miles and has earned a living upon it for years, his sole stock in trade being his mud-pattens, his spear, and the box that slips after him. When his tide is over he slings this box, with twenty or thirty pounds of eels in it, upon his spear across his shoulder—his pattens hanging in front—and so trudges to market.

The special skill, the local knowledge required to travel safely over these mud-lands, is not unlike that needed by the mountain guide. There is mud which, too soft to go upon in winter, will carry well enough in summer when the long sea-grass is tough and forms a surface coat upon it. And there are pits deep and soft, like crevasses hidden by snow, into which the unwary may sink at one step up to the waist or deeper.

To get out of these a man must, by cutting the lanyard or untying the knot that fastens them, first get rid of the pattens which suck him down. Then extending himself horizontally, with his spear held across in both hands, as one would extend an oar in water, he may find it possible to draw himself out. But it is only a chance, and when out he has but his eel-box and spear with which to regain shore. Experienced mud-walkers, however, by carefully sounding before them with a spear or an oar for the most part avoid falling into such traps.

Plenty of Chewing Gum.

[Consular and Trade Reports:] The United States derives practically all of its 6,500,000 pounds of chicle annually imported (for chewing gum) from Mexico and Central America. Evidently tropical South America would also afford a large supply. Only one business man in Lima appears to deal in chicle gum. He stated that he always had about 500 pounds, more or less, in stock. His selling price is 4.50 soles (\$2.189) per arroba (25 pounds), or 17 soles (\$8.37) per quintal of 100 pounds.

His supply comes from the Department of Piura in Northern Peru, where large quantities are said to be produced. He was unable to give exact figures as to the amount of production, but stated that he knew of shipments of 100 quintal lots having been made from Piura, and that he believes the supply is still abundant.

The gum is used here and in the Department of Piura by makers of straw hats for giving a certain color and shine to the straw. It is also used as a varnish or an attractive yellow cream color for renewing so-called Panama hats.

News for Islanders

[Chicago Tribune:] During the winter inhabitants of the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are entirely cut off from communication with the outside world.

In order to keep in touch with affairs the Canadian Postmaster-General has arranged to have a weekly news letter sent them by wireless. The letter, which will be about 1000 words long, containing a brief summary of the news of the world, will be sent to the clergy, who will read it at close of the Sunday services.

Red Mexico, As I Saw It.

By N. C. Adossides.

(Recently War Correspondent of the Los Angeles Times in Mexico, Author of "The Black Cabinet," "The Sultan of Turkey," "The Russian Spy System," etc.)

III.

MEXICO'S SOLDIERS, REGULAR AND REBEL.

[A continuation of the series by the same author, begun in the Daily Times June 6, 1912, the second of which was published in the issue of June 9, 1912.]

THESE are several different types of soldiers engaged on one side or the other of the internal conflict now harassing Mexico. Some are disciplined and trained soldiers, others are sullen, dangerous and unwilling "volunteers," who have been shifted from prison to battlefield; others were roaming brigands and outlaws, while there are also in the ranks of the soldiery pelados or peons heretofore accustomed only to the most menial labor.

These types are most interesting character studies, but unless you look at them through the light of Mexico's civilization—naturally quite different from ours—you will be puzzled to appreciate them or their customs. Modernized transportation or artillery are mingled with what appear to be the most ancient, barbarous and cruel customs. One day you might imagine yourself in an Indian war in New Mexico or Arizona; the next everything impresses you as lifted out of a civilization behind the Sixteenth Century.

In battle you can hear the whining whirr of the Gatlings, with their ghostly death-cry dominating a lull of the heavier artillery fire, and reminding you that the Federals and rebels are using twentieth-century fighting equipment. In the sharpest kind of contrast to this is the savage way of carrying the women and children of the soldiers on the march—the "soldaderas," or feminine soldiers, who constitute the army's commissary department, and who live just as the Indian squaws lived in days prior to the coming of the present civilization in the United States.

The regular soldier of the Mexican army obeys his superior officer well, but mainly through fear. I have seen a private beaten by a captain, who used his sword on the man until he was almost unconscious from pain. The soldier was guilty of threatening the life of his wife while quarreling in a drunken frenzy, and he had refused to obey the command of a sergeant to desist. In his intoxicated condition he would not listen to orders from the officers, and he was finally dragged before the colonel, who sentenced him to a public beating on the open street, where hundreds of soldiers could witness the punishment. A captain struck the man again and again with his sword, inflicting blows with almost his full strength and punishing the offender most brutally. I was personally acquainted with this captain, and afterward I said to him:

"Captain, why do you beat the men so cruelly?"

"These men are all wild animals, señor," he said. "If we do not follow this severe method they would most certainly eat us up. We have no other means to make them obey."

Fear of this treatment and physical punishment is what disciplines the regular soldier of Mexico's army. As a result he gives a blind obedience to his officers, and makes a good fighter when in battle. He is paid one peso (50 cents) a day, and a curious method of paying the men is followed. Each soldier receives his pay at the end of each day. This is necessary because the Mexican is intensely distrustful by nature, and dissatisfaction leading almost to mutiny would arise from his doubt of getting the money at all if pay day were to come but once a month. Again, he cannot keep or properly distribute money over any period of time, and in less than a week after securing his monthly stipend he and his family would be facing hunger and lack of necessities. So the custom of daily payment has arisen, and the soldier does not distrust his officers or worry about the morrow. He will not credit his government to the extent of a week's time, much less thirty days.

In each regiment one captain acts as paymaster, and the money to pay the men and purchase forage for the animals is turned over to him. A captain is paid only five pesos fifty centavos a day, and out of this he must pay for his own sustenance, clothing and other expenses. Being so inadequately paid, the officers are naturally inclined to regard favorably an opportunity to add to their remuneration, although there are numbers of regular officers who are entirely honorable, despite their poor salaries. The paymasters sometimes manipulate the amounts turned over to them to purchase supplies for the animals, buying half the feed provided for and keeping the other half of the money themselves. The animals suffer accordingly, and are sometimes so thin and ill-fed that they can hardly pull the heavy guns.

There are three distinct corps in the Federal army, the regulars, rurales and voluntarios. Many of the rurales were bandits before they entered what is virtually a rural mounted police corps. They took the oath of fealty and entered the service, but their cam-

paign was not in many particulars different from the kind of life they were accustomed to. Their officers include some of the most famous brigand chiefs, and the rurales generally respect and follow their chiefs implicitly. Men like Gen. Pancha Villa, Capt. Urbina and others who have led bandit existences, are now in responsible positions in the rurales. For more than a decade Villa and his small band were chased through the mountains of Durango and Chihuahua, and the government offered to pay 20,000 pesos for Villa's capture, dead or alive. He has shot more than forty soldiers who have endeavored to take him.

Villa joined Madero's cause when the uprising was started against Diaz. When Madero succeeded he gave Villa an important business concession in the city of Chihuahua, but the former bandit was restless for fighting. He hated Orozco bitterly because of personal jealousies which had arisen when they were fighting together for Madero, and Orozco was a popular idol, to the partial eclipsing of Villa. Hence the latter eagerly seized the opportunity to take the field against his personal enemy when Orozco returned north from Mexico City vowing vengeance on Francisco Madero. Villa was made a colonel in the rurales, and after his successful retreat from Parral with animals and money foraged for the Federal cause, Madero promoted him to be a brigadier-general. I was with Villa when, at Torreon, he received the telegram from his President extending hearty congratulations on the ability displayed, and notifying him of the promotion. He is a man of very few words and not much given to expression, but the notification pleased him immensely, and he was visibly affected. It pleased his men as well, and as soon as the news was received they hastened to show their admiration for their commander.

Both the rurales and the regulars make much better soldiers than the voluntarios. These are nominally a volunteer corps, but they are very involuntary soldiers. In the majority the members of this corps are criminals, desperate men who had been sentenced to jail, many for murders and other high crimes. Others are "jailbirds" of lesser importance. All these were released from jail and put into the army. With them are peons who have been impressed into service.

The officers are almost afraid of these men, and it is not uncommon on the march to see them divided into platoons and sandwiched between companies of regulars, who march in superior numbers and with their bayonets fixed, ready to quell any incipient outbreak or mutiny among the voluntarios. I was told frequently by regular officers in the Federal army that they had often discussed the possibility of a widespread outbreak among the soldiers generally because of the evil influence of these criminals in the ranks. They were fearful that the insubordination of the voluntarios would arouse discontent among the regulars. More than one mutiny has occurred among these rebellious "volunteers," who have refused to obey the orders of their officers to march to the battlefield.

Mexico's army has no signal corps, no method of signaling, not even a heliograph or a wigwag code, absolutely no wireless or other system. The railroad telegraph lines are used to communicate with President Madero, without whose directions nothing can be done, but there is no army system of transmitting information or dispatches, and no arm of the service to cover that work. There is an attempt at an engineer corps, but it is inadequate and not important. The Mexican Red Cross is quite inefficient. It has female nurses in most of the hospitals, but not at the front.

The military medical corps is not worthy of the name. The doctors seem indifferent to their duty, and the officers have so little regard for their efficiency that they themselves prefer to treat their own wounds as best they can. Uncleanliness and a most woful lack of sanitation encourage disease. Typhoid fever, black smallpox and unusual diseases spread flagrantly and fatally. Alcohol is as great a foe, a serious menace to the Mexican race. Naturally, this condition takes off soldiers on both sides at a fearful rate.

Gen. Diaz, with his usual foresight, saw possibilities in aviation, and no doubt would have been prepared to build up a good flying corps as quickly as safety could be secured in aeroplanes. Maj. Martinez, a well-trained, efficient and brave soldier, was quite enthusiastic about aviation, and was able to fly a Bleriot monoplane. He met death, however, at the battle of Relianno, where he was the mainstay of Gen. Gonzalez Salas, and with him died for the time being any progress in flying in Mexico's army.

The rebel private soldier has been better paid than his brother on the opposite side. While the regular is paid but one peso daily, the revolutionist has been receiving two pesos, and this betters by at least 400 per cent. the laborer's pay that the pelado was accustomed to receive. As this had been stopped in the section where war was raging, men in considerable numbers joined Orozco's cause willingly. If Orozco can keep up his rate of payment he can hold his men together for active fighting; but obviously his supply sources are not at all continuous, and he is apt to find the financial side of the war problem no light one.

Orozco and his officers have frequently shown considerable strategic ability, and he has proved himself a man of resources on many occasions. At Relianno,

Villa-Lopez, Escalon and elsewhere he inflicted crushing defeat—although it must be remembered that those conflicts were before the complete Federal forces had mobilized and Orozco then had the advantage of superior numbers. At that time also he had ample ammunition and supplies and plenty of money in sight. Whether he has all these now, or knows where to obtain them, is problematical.

A curious contrast exists throughout the army in the opinions regarding the respective merits of Porfirio Diaz and Francisco Madero. An army like a strong, firm hand, whether it knows it or not; it likes to be mastered and ordered by a master mind—and in that lies the secret of many successful campaigns. Diaz was such a man, fundamentally a general, a director, a dictator. Madero is not. Madero is clever, fairly well educated and ambitious—but he is not Diaz. The army, more especially the officers, secretly deplore the departure of Gen. Diaz, and have been inclined to regard Madero as a nonentity. He does not command their whole respect, fear, admiration and honor, as did Diaz, but it might take any man, however capable, some years to measure up near to Diaz's standard. And hence Madero is at a disadvantage, and, since the army figures that it is fighting for Madero's personal cause rather than for the glory of Mexico, it is not wholehearted in his support. Many of the officers are, if not opposed to Madero, at least at variance with his cause, and would be glad to see Diaz again as Mexico's executive and active as her greatest statesman. They have admitted this to me, deploring the loss to this country of a real leader when Diaz sailed abroad.

Francisco Madero or one or more of his numerous brothers can be found as the active, directing head of every movement. There is little or no initiative among any of the generals or other officers, and everything is referred by telegraph to Madero. All movements of the army are directed from Mexico City itself, and the army in the field has not a single instance of a determined individuality capable of making a dash to victory or firing enthusiasm throughout the army.

Gen. Victoriano Huerta is at the head of the operations against Orozco, and is the commander-in-chief in the field, the "generalissimo." He is an able strategist and an expert in the theory of war, undoubtedly the best that Mexico has in the service today. He is surrounded with the flower of the Mexican military. But he is compelled to report at length and in great detail every movement to Madero, and sometimes the wire to the capital is busy "talking to Madero" until 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning.

One of President Madero's younger brothers, Don Raoul, is a colonel in charge of a district of rurales, as is another brother, Don Emilio. Col. Raoul Madero is a brilliant young man, finely educated in the best academic and technical colleges of the United States, versatile and able, and a good soldier. He is well versed on mining and other subjects—in fact, all the Maderos are of superior education and general training. Raoul Madero is in the service with Gen. Villa, of whom he is a great admirer.

On the other hand, both Pascual Orozco and the southern leader, Zapata, are rather illiterate men. Both, however, have qualities which make them good leaders and have brought them loyal adherents. Madero ascribes this lack of education and polish as the reason why he did not place Orozco and Zapata in positions near to him in the government service, and undoubtedly both made demands on him for Governorships or other positions which were denied by the President. It is true that Orozco and Zapata are filled with personal hatred for President Madero fully as great as that in the heart of any opponent Diaz ever possessed.

Even if Madero were disposed to treat with Zapata, he could not make terms that would accept him into his official family, for it would be impossible to combine the work of the "Zapatistas" in southern Mexico. For months they have been terrorizing throughout the rich agricultural districts of Puebla, Morelos and Guerrero, destroying all telephone and telegraph wires and power lines, and mercilessly killing and robbing. German planters have suffered along with the Americans. The "Zapatistas" have been most inhuman—bandits in every sense of the term.

This would also create trouble for Orozco. Should he ever be successful in wresting the Presidential chair from Madero, he is certain to have his hands stained with a quarrel and a revolution by Zapata. He can hardly grant to Zapata and the socialists behind him what they will demand in the management of the government. Then it is quite likely that the scene between Madero and Orozco, when the latter rebelled angrily away and began his revolt, will be repeated, with Orozco refusing the demands of Zapata. The latter will beyond any doubt insist on receiving honors and emoluments that Orozco—if he should be President—will also beyond any doubt turn down. Then Zapata will go back to brigandage, looting and rebellion, and Orozco will have on his hands as much of a revolution as now confronts Madero. There will be as certain an equal proportions in the north, led by Villa, Gomez or even Madero himself. All this, of course, providing Orozco wins, which he has not done so far.

Revolt and revolution, brigandage and terrorism—that is certain to be the history of Mexico, whether Madero wins or loses against Zapata and Orozco.

The Man Hunter. By Kensett Rossiter.

A TRAGEDY OF THE NORTH.

THE two men kept working steadily toward the north. It was near the end of the twelfth day; their watches said three in the afternoon, and they had not once come in sight of him. Fitzyard's carbine sagged on its sling-strap. The other man's pack sat tight above his shoulder blades, his neck bent forward, his tired eyes seemed to lean from his head. As they rounded a low hill the tracks veered at an angle toward the dark fringe of forest on the right. It was Anderson who was first to hold up a warning hand. Both men stopped instantly.

The sharp, ringing sound of an axe biting into a log fell on their ears. There was but the one stroke, then silence. Peering closer they saw the abandoned cabin of a Northland trapper, as it set a little way back from the forest's edge. Unconsciously Fitzyard's shoulders contracted, the little carbine slid down into his palms, and as Anderson dropped behind he advanced alone. "Hello, there!"

No answer. Fitzyard spoke again, and once more there was a silence that was as complete as the silence that had greeted them after the single stroke of the axe.

When Anderson drew near, Fitzyard was standing with his back to the cabin. Plainly he was puzzled. His head was bent forward, his ears strained to catch the slightest sound. In this attitude he remained for some moments. Finally he turned to his companion.

"Wait here," he said, "wait here—and listen." Ten, twenty, thirty minutes passed before Fitzyard returned.

"I followed his tracks straight up the fringe for half a mile," he whispered. "He didn't dare stop here. We're either a day behind him or else we're pushing him mighty hard."

They entered the low peaked cabin and began to prepare supper. In one corner was a small sheet-iron wood stove. It was worth its bulk in gold in that far Northland. Rust had eaten small round holes in the pipe, and now that the fire was roaring and the outside daylight had fled, those holes emitted the only light in the cabin. For a few feet above the stove there appeared a soft vapory light like the will-o'-the-wisp in southern swamps. The rest of the room was in darkness, and it was only during those intervals when the men worked about the stove that their features were at all discernible, and this dim, peculiar light from above seemed to accentuate those features. Anderson's face was not an interesting one. He was a man who had made a failure of life, and in that failure had gained no new resources. He was discontented with himself and discontented with the world. It is as well to pass him by.

Fitzyard was a man of vastly different make-up. He was a man born in the wilderness, a man who had never seen a city or a large town. Nature had used her biggest mold when she decided that she wanted him at all. By his side a person of six feet appeared small. His arms, his shoulders, his head, everything was in keeping. He was a man of tremendous physical force and energy. Nature had made him in her biggest mold, but nature had not cast the cruel lines about the mouth, or spread the brute in his eyes. The man himself had developed these through the years of battling with the snows, through famine and perishing cold. Other men have wrestled with these elements and found tenderness, but Fitzyard grabbed only at what he saw, and it was a part of his work in life, the work he had cut out for himself—that of a professional man hunter.

An hour after supper they lay in the rude bunk. Sleep had come soon to the other man, a touch of the pillow, the sighing of the wind outside, and then—nothing—not even the knowledge or darkness. But Fitzyard tossed from side to side, not as one tosses in a wind-swept vessel, but from a nervous energy, unable to let up on the thing that was robbing the vital sleep. Fighting the useless battle again for the dozenth time, still dogging the trail, when his system craved rest. "I'll get him yet," muttered Fitzyard. "I'll have him cold."

Suddenly he thought of the difference that lay between him and that other man somewhere out there in the snow. His own bed was warm. If he could let the thing alone—if he could only sleep—he would be on the trail again with the glimmer of light, his muscles relaxed, his brain clear, his eyes rested, and the nervous energy for another day stored up in the cells so ready to receive it. They would awaken at the same instant, but it would take the other man an hour before the heart action could draw the cold out of his very bones, and the advantage of an hour would mean life or death to the one they sought.

Once more Fitzyard turned on his side. The relative positions of the two men were so evident that it brought a grim smile to his lips. But the thought of humanity never touched at the edge of his brain. No one, not even when a child, had ever shown him a kindness. He had never volunteered a kindness himself. The Fur Company employed him because he was a better man for their purpose than any they had found. He had more nervous energy back of him than any man in the Northland. He would not last long, but the company cared nothing for that; he was good while he did last. And since he had been in the employ, no one who had stolen from the company's stores, or whom the company had reason to apprehend, had been able to leave the country. This pursuit had been north—north—ever north. Other culprits had endeavored to gain

the settlements, this one decided to make it the sterner battle against nature. If he lost, he was resolved that they should lose, too; there would be no turning back. And Fitzyard was equally determined. He knew that the capture of this man was more important than anything he had attempted in his life, and he felt a certain brutish pride in the knowledge that the company was depending upon him. "I'll get him yet," he muttered again. "I'll get him! I'll get him! I'll get him!"

Once more he turned his face to the wall. Sleep passed over and around him, but the nervous energy in his body refused to let it touch him. His eyes were staring wide. He tried to throw off the trail, but could not. The strange fever of the Northland, which for days had been hiding in his body, was creeping toward his brain.

When morning came Anderson shook him savagely before he awoke. It was the first morning in the twelve days that he had not aroused Anderson.

"My, but it's cold!" said Fitzyard. "No, it ain't—it's hot. Feel my hands!"

He was in a cold perspiration. "Feel my hands," he repeated. "It's—"

"Something's got you," cried Anderson, eyeing him curiously.

"I know it—I admit it."

It was the life of a man, a human being like himself, that had "got him," but Fitzyard said nothing.

In twenty minutes water was simmering in the kettle. In half an hour they had taken up the trail again over the crimson snow and the gray-green ice of the glacier world. At the fringe of the woods Fitzyard paused. Both men stopped to examine a sapling that had been cut from the trail.

"That tree was standing last night," observed Fitzyard; "I'll swear to it that it was standing last night."

"Then that means we'll catch up with him today."

"By noon today, if not before," agreed Fitzyard.

"Come on now."

A little further on they saw where the hunted man had passed the night. There was no burned-out fire in evidence, only a hollow in the snow where the blanket-roll had folded the sleeper about.

Out from the fringe of cedars, on to the snow fields and the glacier ice, they followed. The sun was like a fire ball on the flaming snow. It seemed to Anderson that they were standing at the rim of the world. Mile after mile, keeping the same relentless pace, they trudged along. Finally, Fitzyard, who was still in the lead, dropped swiftly on all fours.

"There's our man now! Look, to the right, by that hummock!"

As Anderson looked, his rifle slowly came to a firing position at his shoulder.

"Don't shoot," commanded Fitzyard. "We're going to take him alive."

"He's stopped; he's not traveling. What's up?"

As they looked closer they saw that the fugitive still retained the pole that he had cut at the edge of the cedars. He was using it in some strange way. He seemed to be beating down the snow with it.

"Poor fellow," remarked Anderson, "the North's got him all right." But the other man was plainly puzzled.

In his crouching position Fitzyard pulled out his compass, more from force of habit than for the purpose of observation. The two men glanced at it for the fraction of a second. When they next looked up their man had gone. He had disappeared as completely as the smoke from their morning fire. There was no place he could have escaped their vision, no barrier behind which he could have hidden, and yet he was no longer there.

They scanned the frozen plain which was as dull as the Northland sky when the Northland sun had gone, a dreary, cold, gray, edless expanse where no shadows fell. For several minutes they watched, then they left the tracks and moved directly across to the spot where the fugitive had been seen and had so strangely disappeared. A few yards this side of it they stopped. Before them lay an ice crevasse, white at the top, gray-green and blue in the walls, and murky, black stillness at the bottom—if there was a bottom.

Strong man that he was, Fitzyard trembled at the brink. It was not the possibility of a false step that unnerved him. It was the certain knowledge that the man whose life he sought had spared his own, and in the sparing had paid the last price. Fitzyard did not have to be told. To this man of the Northland the tracks in the snow were plainer than spoken words. They told of a desperate struggle to escape, of a man hounded by day by human wolves, hounded by night by dreams of human wolves, driven half mad by the thought of death without the power left to fight with his back to the wall. Sleepless, worn, desperate, but when it came to the pass, with a heart unable to take upon it and carry through the burden the brain had planned.

Fitzyard knew instantly for what purpose the pole had been cut. He did not have to be told that the tracks over the frail snowbridge of the chasm had been made with the bare snowshoes lashed to the pole, that they were imprints only, outlines that had been made to deceive, but over which he would have followed, believing that they had previously borne their human load.

The brain of the outlaw was willing that death should be; but the heart forbade; that inward something that cannot take a human life under any circumstances had dominated, and so at the last the wretched man had doubled back on his trail and beaten down the trap that

could have saved his life by taking the life of another. And engrossed in the realization of the act, he himself had tripped and fallen forward. It was this final effort of beating down the snow-bridge that but a few moments before they had witnessed and so little understood. When they had again looked he had vanished and only the ice world was visible.

For the first time in his life Fitzyard's heart melted. Where but a moment before his one thought had been for this man's blood, it was now to save his life. If such a thing were possible, it should be done. The officers of the trading post were forgotten, everything was forgotten save the will to rescue the life of the man who had spared his own. On his hands and knees Fitzyard crawled to the edge of the chasm.

"Ashka," he shouted, "are you there?"

For a moment there was silence; then, when the vibrations in the narrow walls had died away, the two men on the brink stood aghast. Feebly, as in a dream, or as sounds under water, the Indian's voice returned.

"I here. My leg him is broken off in two places. My arm him is no more good."

"God!" muttered Anderson.

"A rope, a rope!"

The two men stared at each other. There was no rope in two hundred miles, and Fitzyard's one thought was to save this life. Again he bent over the brink and shouted words of encouragement. He tried to locate a shape, a form, something, but he looked only into the darkness below.

"Him is a shelf. Him curves around an' then more deep. I no can see you; him too far."

They waited until they were sure they had heard aright, then desperately they began ripping at their blanket folds. In a little Fitzyard seized upon the snowshoes, and while he talked to the man below he began to unloosen the thongs. Finally, when the rope was completed, he lowered it over the edge, down, down, down.

"Can you see it? Can you reach it, Ashka?"

"Flap him against the sides."

Fitzyard swung the rope.

"Him too short. Fifteen foot more, then I reach."

Again the two men stared at each other. There was nothing, absolutely nothing left with which to lengthen the rope. In frenzied desperation Fitzyard tore off his heavy blanket-jacket and ripped it into strips, but it was of no use. The voice from the chasm became weaker. Minute after minute went by. The two men still spoke words of encouragement. Was it cruel, or was it for the best when the best was hopeless? They did not know. Each time they spoke, the answer came back more feebly.

"My leg him not hurt now. My eyes have sleep. Him not bad."

To one unaccustomed to the ways of the North these words would have held out the encouragement of a flickering hope, but the man on the brink knew. When, after a few moments, Fitzyard spoke for the last time and no answer was returned, they knew that the man they had tracked for thirteen days was frozen.

Fitzyard became like a child. The Northland fever which had been creeping like a panther on his trail, now closed in. He paced back and forth on the awful brink, deliberating, thinking, planning, his head bent forward his eyes unseeing. He took a few steps backward and looked long and searchingly over the frozen plain to the south. Suddenly he wheeled, and darting again toward the edge, he hesitated but an instant, then his huge frame plunged over.

Anderson bounded to his feet. He called once, twice, thrice, then called again, but no answer came back. None would ever come. Fitzyard's body had gone into the blackness beyond where the frozen Indian lay.

Half stupefied, Anderson stumbled to his feet, away from the awful chasm. His life had been a failure. There were no bright spots back of it; there were no high lights ahead. He was a man without experience in the Northland, and his only hope of salvation lay in retracing the tracks over which he had come. But even as he turned, he felt something like fine frozen mist stinging his face—it had begun to snow.

Beef.

The seasons vary through the year,
And varies too the atmosphere—
One day is humid, heavy, hot;
The next succeeding day is not.

The fashions change from day to day—
The derby hat is now passe;
The hobble skirt is comme il faut,
But rumors of the pannier grow.

The fortunes of each candidate
Are daily seen to deviate;
One "carries" this, another that—
There's even change in standing pat.

The old town alters often, too;
The skyline changes to the view—
And now the subway situation,
'Tis said, shows symptoms of mutation.

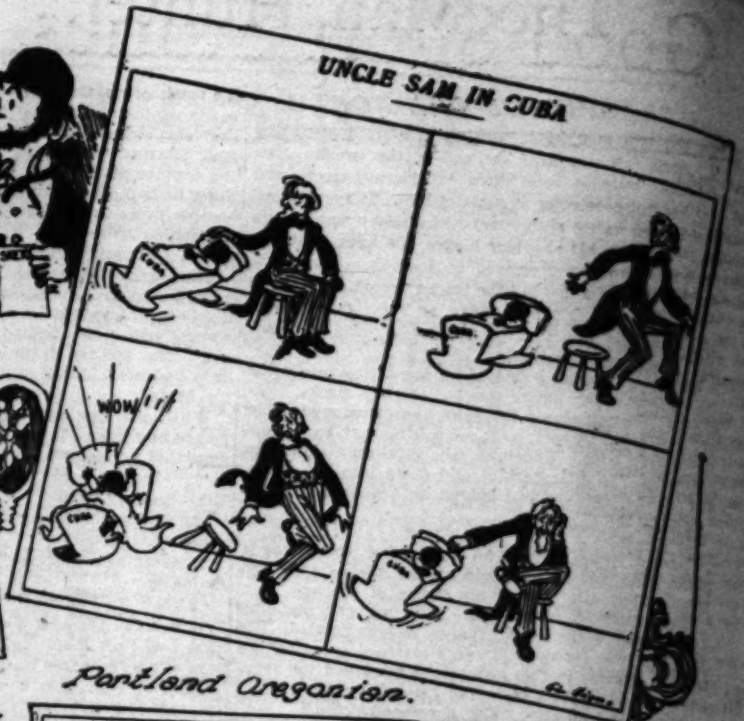
But regularly through the years
This line recurrently appears,
And haunts the press the country round:
"Beef has advanced a cent a pound."

—[Maurice Morris, in New York Sun.

Recent Cartoons.



St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



Portland Oregonian.



Chicago News.



Seattle Post-Intelligencer.



Chicago Inter-Ocean.



Record Herald.

Good Short Stories.

Compiled for The Times.

Brief Anecdotes Gathered from Many Sources.

The French Book.

MRS. THOMAS COMMERFORD MARTIN, who makes her marriage was a successful business woman, advised a group of girl graduates in New York to elect a business career.

"Business training for girls is the best," said Mrs. Martin. "A girl who has worked in an office understands the strain and fury of business life. She sympathizes with a tired, irritable husband. A French proverb says, you know: 'To comprehend all is to forgive all.'"

As It Looked to Him.

"I am afraid," she resumed, "there was none of this sympathy between a certain Newport couple."

"The woman, no longer young and pretty, was doing her best to arrange her thinning hair in a becoming way when her husband, as bald as a bat himself, entered the boudoir. He cast a scornful glance at his wife's coiffure and said:

"Mr. Chaire, why don't you do your hair the way you used to?"

"Why don't you?" she retorted."

No Bad News.

ALFRED CAPUS, the French writer, said a newspaper of Boston, "is bitterly attacked by the English newspapers because, in his article on the Titanic disaster, he failed to credit the English with blame."

"A charge of cowardice goes very hard with the English. They boast more than any other nation of their courage. The English never say: 'Be brave,' 'Be honest,' they say: 'Be British.'"

The Reporter Smiled.

"But," he continued, "this expression: 'Be British,' used by Capt. Smith on the sinking Titanic, was misunderstood—deliberately misconstrued, I am afraid, by a patriotic American in our composing-room."

"Look," said a cockney fellow-compositor to him, "all of the bravery of the Englishmen on board the Titanic. All Capt. Smith had to say was 'Be British,' and they were as brave as lions."

"Yes," the American replied, "and I was proud to see that Capt. Smith knew it wasn't necessary to give any such encouragement to the Americans to act heroically."

A Nervous Butler.

PAUL RAINY, at one of his private cinematograph exhibitions, spoke of his travels in the wilds of Africa.

"The more one travels," he said, "the more tolerant one becomes of the social 'faux pas.'"

"An English duke, visiting China, is just as ignorant of court etiquette as the western cowboy. And if, dining with a certain king in Somaliland, I refuse to swallow the terrible ball of monkey meat and meal that he sends with his fingers at table and thrusts into my mouth, I am committing a great blunder."

"But we are too sensitive, especially we Americans," said Mr. Rainy, "about social blunders. I am reminded of a New York hostess who so worried her sister with instructions as to how he was to address a lady at the luncheon table that when, quiet, respectful, and courteous, she proffered her a dish of game, he nervously asked:

"Cold game, Your Grouse?"

A Marriage Not Made in Heaven.

DR. L. B. PEASLEE of Fayette, Mo., announced recently that the human race requires a Burbank.

"It becomes more and more apparent," said Dr. Peaslee, "that our marriage laws need revising. Certain degrees now refuse to marry couples without due life of health."

"This is a step in the right direction but I would go further. I would eliminate many other marriage evils. 'Sane' married people, though," Dr. Peaslee concluded, "not matters right themselves."

"I heard of a young musical comedy star who had been divorced her octogenarian husband."

"The old gentleman didn't turn out the treasure he expected," said the manager, on her return to the stage."

"Thumping her pretty shoulders, the girl replied:

"No; not the treasure, either."

The Criticism.

HERALD DOWNEY claims that at the back of the Titanic disaster is the greed of money.

"Rich and powerful as the steamship companies are," said the naval hero at a dinner in Washington, "they have hitherto been rather mean in the matter of food. But our press has now cured them of this. It has cured them as successfully as a good physician, a friend of mine, cured a rich Monte Carlo magnate of serving poor wine to his guests."

"This millionaire magnate was very mean. The habits of economy, by which he had amassed his fortune, were clinging to him, and there were certain extravagances that he could not bring himself to indulge in. He frequently referred to his 'wine cellar,' for he posed as a

high liver, but the wine he served was always abominable."

"A short time ago he invited my friend to a dinner at which a very poor cherry was passed round with much ostentation."

"The host held his glass to the light, sipped the wine and smacked his lips."

"What do you think of that, eh?" he asked my friend.

"Quite good," was the reply. "But I say, old man, I know a place where you can get even cheaper sherry than this."

As It Looked to Him.

ELISHA DYER, New York's cotillon leader, returned from Europe recently on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. A reporter asked Mr. Dyer if the duty he was paying on a large stock of London clothes would not make them cost more than he would have paid for them in New York.

"Well, even so," Mr. Dyer replied, "we men need have no regret about the cost of our wardrobes. Look at the unfortunate ladies! I have just left Paris, where all the smart women are wearing delicate little white straw bowler hats mounted in front with bunches of white aigrettes as thick as your wrist. To be without one of these hats is to be shabby, and yet, simple as they are, they cost as much as \$150 each."

"Last month an American girl enticed her husband into a shop on the Rue Royale and tried a bowler hat with a huge aigrette."

"How do you think this one looks, John?" she asked.

"H'm! It looks to me like a month's salary," he said."

A New Profession.

HARRY FURNISS, the celebrated English cartoonist, was asked, in New York, how England avoids the trust evil.

"England has its trusts," said Mr. Furniss. "We have many powerful trusts—the thread trust, for example. But our trusts are not exposed by the press as yours are. They avoid investigation by the government, as yours do not."

Mr. Furniss turned over the pages of his morning paper.

"My paper is full of trust-investigation news," he said. "But these investigations—what do they accomplish? Very little, indeed, if there is any truth in a story I heard."

"Two music-hall proprietors, in this story, were discussing their programme."

"How about that mathematical phenomenon? Where is he now?" asked the senior partner. "His turn is popular; we might put him on. Wonderful the way he could juggle figures."

"The junior partner shook his head."

"He will never juggle figures for us again," he said. "He's making a fortune now preparing reports for trusts about to be investigated by the Senate Committee."

The Seaside Cocktail.

"YOUR American cocktails," said the Marquis of Queensberry at a dinner party in New York, "are the envy of all continental and English hotel-keepers."

"The manager of the Carlton in London once told me that there is so much demand for the true American cocktail that scores of foreign waiters come to America solely to learn how to make it."

Putting down his glass, the noble lord smiled and said:

"I heard yesterday of a most original cocktail called the 'seaside cocktail.' This one, however, I believe is not strictly American. Here is the recipe:

"Mix a pretty girl with a college student and soak them in moonlight till midnight. Squeeze into a tiny dark corner of the pier. Stir well with the music of love waltzes. Serve with an engagement ring."

Two of a Kind.

ALFRED GWYNNE VANDERBILT, while driving his coach from London to Brighton one beautiful June morning, talked to a compatriot about the New York Horse Show.

"I remember a country fair at Newark," he said, "where the judges' decisions were not so uniformly unchallenged as they are at our Horse Show."

"Once an old farmer, bearing a decision uncompromisingly to his favorite cow, rushed into the ring, waving his arms furiously, and attacked the judges."

"Why ain't my cow first? Why ain't my cow first?" he shouted. "What are her faults, I'd like to know?"

"One of the judges, approaching the abusive contestant, answered drily:

"Her faults, my man, are somewhat akin to your own. She lacks good breeding."

None Too Honest.

EX-SENATOR CHAUNCEY DEPEW was discussing, in Washington, the methods of a certain corporation.

"Such methods," said Senator Depew, "may not be considered dishonest by some people, but they remind me of the reply of the debutante of 1900."

"Does your fiancé know your age?" a girl friend

rather cruelly asked this debutante, as they sat on the beach mending their bathing suits.

"Well—partly," was the reply."

A Warning.

MISS AMY ACTON, a prominent lawyer of Boston, said recently, at a fashionable club luncheon, that the divorce ring which western women have inaugurated, is vulgar.

"It is vulgar," she said, "because it is an advertisement of the fact that the wearer is a divorced woman." Sipping her black demi-tasse, Miss Acton added reflectively:

"I may be wrong, though, in condemning the divorce ring—it perhaps serves some very good purpose. The number of our divorces is really alarming. We seem to be approaching that state which prevailed in old Roman times when divorce was so frequent that on the tomb of an undivorced woman was inscribed:

"Here lies a good wife who had but one husband."

No Mystery.

ARNOLD DALY, the brilliant young actor to whom G. B. Shaw is indebted for much of his American popularity, was spending the week-end at Atlantic City. At the palatial hotel where he was stopping a copper magnate with his family occupied the royal suite.

One evening, in the palm garden, after dinner, a charming young actress lighted a cigarette, and, arranging the folds of her panner skirt, sat down beside Mr. Daly.

"With so much money," she said, "the Metals make everybody look small. But," she added mysteriously, "I just heard something that will surprise you. They say the Metals have a skeleton in the family."

"That doesn't surprise me at all," the young actor replied. "I saw her swimming this morning."

In the Restaurateur's Absence.

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE, during his New Jersey tour last month, said to a correspondent:

"The honesty of the trust we are discussing is a good deal like the honesty of a little boy in a lonely railway restaurant."

"There was a large, handsome sandwich on a plate on the restaurant bar, and the little boy would every now and then open the sandwich, tear off a piece of ham, and devour it with zest as he strolled about the waiting-room."

"Look here, boy," said a drummer, "why don't you eat your sandwich, instead of fiddling with it like that?"

"Oh, it isn't my sandwich," said the boy."

Manager Wives.

DR. THOMAS W. BROPHY of Chicago, who claims that American motherhood is the highest type in the world, was asked if this was not partly due to the unusual amount of responsibility the American husband allows his wife in family affairs.

"Quite true," Dr. Brophy replied. "The confidence her husband places in her makes the American mother capable and self-reliant. The mother's share in a family's success or failure is a large one—much larger, indeed, than most men will acknowledge."

"I see by the papers," a friend once said to me, "that Footlights is travelling under his wife's management."

"So do most men," I replied, "but they don't advertise it."

The Country Weeker.

STATE ENGINEER CURTIS HILL of Missouri, who took an automobile trip across the State and afterward admitted that he never dreamed there were such bad roads in the world, much less on the Missouri cross-State highway, said in an interview:

"I was as ignorant of the true condition of our roads as some of these country-week children are ignorant of farm life—as ignorant, indeed, as the little girl who, on her return from a country-week holiday, said:

"I wish we kept a sheep, mother, so that we could have fresh kidneys for breakfast every morning."

M. A. in Either Case.

ELSIE JANIS, the talented young actress, was urging a friend, one evening at a roof-garden supper in New York, to remain another year at college before marrying the young man to whom she was engaged.

"You will always regret," urged Miss Janis, "that you left college before getting your degree."

"Oh, well," her friend answered mischievously, "maybe I'll soon be a M.A., anyhow."

The Round Peg.

JUDGE GOODNOW, in the Court of Domestic Relations in Chicago, said recently:

"No man has a right to leave his wife night after night alone. She is foolish to stay home. She should go after him and bring him back, or else remain out with him."

"I agree," concluded Judge Goodnow, "with the suffragette who said: 'The right man in the right place is a husband at home in the evening.'"

THE REALIZATION OF



A Southern California voting booth.

The Human Body And the Care and Health of It. II

Timely Health Editorials.

—Nature cures, not the Physician.—[Hippocrates.]

Treatment for the Sprain.

A girl of 12 had the habit of starting at the top of a hill in the grounds of her country home and running down it with outstretched arms until the bottom was reached. One day, when this customary pleasure was being indulged, the coach dog followed on a gallop, and made a sudden dash at the foot of the hill, and the girl, in her effort to avoid him, fell on one foot for another step. The foot suddenly sprang, the toes doubling back underneath toward the heel, stretching, wrenching and tearing the ligatures and severely spraining the instep. The child lay still for a moment, grinding her teeth in pain, and believing that she was broken. But presently, knowing that something must be done, she called the dog to her, and having quieted him, managed to hobble up the hill with great pain and difficulty.

"You hurt my foot badly," she announced to her mother. "Is not take your music lesson," was the reply of the mother, accustomed to stories of bruises and sprains of all kinds. The child, too proud for further consolation and not given to whining, set her lips and went through her hour of instruction with the greatest patience. The foot was constantly swelling. At supper time the child was compelled to ask for assistance in order to walk to the table. At bedtime the shoe had to be cut off of the foot. For three weeks thereafter the child was unable to use the injured member at all. She promptly she returned to school, and thought no more about the matter. Several months later, the child, accustomed to riding, walked to and from school for several consecutive days. The foot swelled up again and became feverish and painful. It was thought necessary to provide the child with crutches, which she used for a number of months. When the older brother discovered that the girl was developing unevenly, he insisted that the crutches one morning and broke them. "Now you can't go to school," he said peremptorily. She did. And while the mother of the trouble was eventually overcome, the foot continued to hurt and bother the girl for several years.

A sprain should be treated as soon as possible after the injury is received. The inflammatory conditions need immediate counteracting. The mother should give the most careful attention to any hurt received by her child. She should exercise untiring vigilance in the treatment. This does not mean that she should spoil the child by coddling and petting if he should happen to stub his toe. But it will require only a few minutes to remove the shoe, turn back the stocking, slip down the plaster, or lift the locks from neck or forehead to examine whether an injury be serious. Many injuries which do not look so serious when received later develop into something to be reckoned with, simply through neglect at the time the hurt is received. In the case above set forth there is little doubt that prompt treatment would have prevented some of the conditions which made the sprain painful and annoying for so many years.

In the case of a simple sprain there is at first, perhaps, slight pain, and much weakness. If the patient lies down and rests the injured member, the pain becomes rapidly worse, and very soon the joint begins to swell. The structures in the interior of the joint have been violently treated, and they soon begin to bleed under the skin. If the ligatures also have been badly torn, the trouble is augmented. The skin then becomes discolored from interior bleeding as in the case of a bruise.

It is always best to send for the doctor, and ascertain from him the extent and nature of the injury, unless the mother or whoever is in charge of the patient, be thoroughly experienced in such matters. The immediate thing to do, in any event of sprain, is to place the injured member under a faucet and allow cold water to run over it for about ten minutes. The patient should then be placed in a recumbent position. A long, cotton-wool bandage should be made, about three inches in width. This should be wound and bound firmly about the injured member, rather tightly. This will equalize the pressure in a very few minutes and bring relief. The sprain should never be poulticed, even though this may lessen the pain, because it would increase the swelling. The greater part of the pain and loss of function after spraining is due to the swelling; and the swelling is caused by the escape of blood and serum from the tissues. There are two counteracting remedies to this, rather recently employed. One is binding, or "strapping" the part with adhesive plaster. The other is counteracting massage from the very beginning. If the swelling is done by one who understands manipulation, it can result in nothing but good. It is more powerful than any other treatment for small sprains. If the nature of the sprain is thoroughly understood it can be successfully treated without the assistance of a doctor, when taken in hand at once. After the cold-water application mentioned previously the injury may be treated gently. In the case of a sprain suffered by the writer, a gentle upward stroke followed by a circular vibration, brought the greatest relief. After the massaging, the bandage may be put on very firmly and smoothly to roll the bandage, and holding the end firmly and smoothly to the surface of the skin, bring it around, gradually unrolling until all the band is used up, being banded flat and free of

wrinkles. It should be fastened with a few strong stitches, or three or four small safety pins. Arnica poured over the bandage so that it soaks to the skin is cooling, and brings temporary relief to the fevered member. When it is dry, and the sprain has again become hot and throbbing, the bandage should be removed, and the cold-water treatment repeated. This should be done about three times a day, until a decided improvement is experienced. It is well to prop the injured member somewhat above the level of the body a good part of the time, so that it is relieved of any unnecessary congestion.

Care should be taken to avoid overuse of the member for some time after the injury, although a little use of it is a measure of discretion, in order to prevent the part from becoming stiff.

In sprains of gouty, rheumatic and consumptive people, constitutional medical treatment by a doctor must be undertaken. Otherwise permanent deterioration of the injured part may result.

Chronic thickening of the skin and structures of the joint will sometimes remain after a sprain. When there is the slightest indication of this, the part should be treated at once by massage, and the application of hot and cold-water douches alternately.

Cardiac Affections in Children.

Once while crossing the Atlantic, the writer noticed an English family, with a baby, about four years of age, which was being treated with that special consideration which is usually accorded to invalids. This seemed rather incomprehensible, since the child's cheeks were round and rosy, and he had every appearance of good health.

"We are taking him home to see his grandma," volunteered the Titanic, fair-haired father, holding the child fondly by the hand, "before he dies."

The writer started, and involuntarily raised a warning finger.

"Oh, he understands," continued the father; "he knows that he has heart disease, which is likely to take him off at any time."

The situation seemed hideous. Here was a little child, marked and set apart by his whole family for death, with the word and thought of death daily and hourly before him. The child, of course, could not fully understand the meaning of it; but every day must bring a clearer realization of the mark set upon him. To one who understands the power of thought dynamics, the constant entertainment of the thought of death for this unfortunate little one will be recognized as not far short of criminal.

The condition, to be sure, must be faced when it is present. It is quite necessary when alarming symptoms exhibit themselves that the family physician be consulted, and his diagnosis obtained. And it becomes his duty to impart his knowledge to the parents, in order that they may take every precaution to safeguard the small patient's life. But in this day of marvelous cures, a case should never be looked upon as hopeless. It is the duty of the parent to dispute the claims of disease and death, and combat them at every step. And while this is being done by every means possible physically, it must also be accomplished mentally.

The fact must not be overlooked that a little child's brain is busy in its own way with that which it is given to think about; and while there are some things which it may not fully realize, it will at least have an approximate sense of them. The less the child is allowed to realize the difference between itself and other children, the better chance for its ultimate recovery. The irresponsibility of the child in such a situation necessarily places upon the mother the extra strain of watching over the movements of the little one. But this she may accomplish adroitly, without making it too apparent to the patient. She must close out all misgivings and anxiety, and preserve an attitude of confidence, cheerfulness and love, which will accomplish wonders.

In children heart disease manifests itself somewhat differently than in the adult. The majority of cardiac affections are not by any means so likely to be insurable. They are, according to the best authorities, more often the result of inflammation than of degeneration. A common form of the malady is acute or sub-acute inflammation of the linings of the cavities of the heart. It would seem that among the direct results of this affection are malnutrition and wasting, which are not usually observed in adult subjects. When these systems manifest themselves, the physician is guided in his diagnosis, and will frequently find a case of congenital heart disease, although these symptoms are not so well identified with acquired cardiac lesion. Shortness of breath, periodical pain, and attacks of palpitation, while they sometimes manifest themselves, are not so common to the small patient as they are to the adult. Chronic valvular weakness will sometimes betray itself in headache, cough, and bleeding at the nose.

In case of chronic valvular disease, which is well compensated, treatment is not so much needed as guidance in the matter of hygiene. Living in the great outdoors, special dieting, avoidance of excitement have been found wonderful correctives in cases of heart-weakness among the grown-ups. They would be doubly potent in the case of the child, whose blood, tissues, and functioning are more formative, and therefore much more susceptible of being built into the substance and habit of good health.

When there is weak heart-action, or disease of its tissues, every measure should be taken to assist the

heart in its work. For instance, when the heart is not strong the temperature at the surface of the body will often be subnormal. It will, most likely, become necessary to clothe the child more warmly than under ordinary circumstances. The garments next to the skin, while contributing plentiful warmth, should not be of great weight. They should be wool, woven with silk preferably, heavy enough for absolute comfort in winter, and of lighter weight in summer. Attacks of neuralgia and rheumatism, which frequently result from inadequate heart-action, must be carefully guarded against. The little patient, on account of impaired circulation, will be found rather susceptible to dampness. For this reason it were best to keep him in the house during this kind of weather; and while having the chamber plentifully ventilated, build a little fire in the open grate, even in midsummer.

If possible, it is best for the child to live in a dry, bracing climate, where sunshine is frequent and plentiful. The house were best located on a gravelly soil, because of its dryness, with a southerly exposure. As to diet, the patient should never be allowed to overeat, as an extra tax upon the digestion means an extra tax upon the heart-action; or rather, energies needed by the heart are drawn in too great quantities to the intestinal system. Sweets and starchy foods should be avoided because of their tendency to create flatulency and acidity. Nitrogenous foods in moderate quantities may be allowed.

Exercise is, of course, necessary. Authorities on these subjects allow bicycling, if the patient will abstain from riding up hill, riding, rowing, skating and cricket—all in moderation. Swimming, and all games that involve running must be avoided.

It is well for the young patient to make a practice of lying down for about half an hour every day, so as to relieve the heart of a certain amount of strain. When shortness of breath, palpitation, or pulmonary congestion take place, rest becomes imperative until the symptoms shall have subsided. Otherwise, they may become dangerous. The patient should have a cot which may be carried out into the sunlight, in cases where it is necessary for him to lie down during a large part of the day; for fresh air is one of the most potent antidotes for heart-weakness. Subjects who have formed the habit of sleeping in the open air have experienced improvement far beyond anything which had been anticipated. Oxygen is a heart stimulant from which there is no reaction.

Some wholesome tonic, prescribed by the physician, will go a great way as a temporary builder of the heart-action. In fact, any way in which the heart's work may be lightened, preferably by purely hygienic measures, will help in overcoming the difficulty. In the matter of bathing, a daily warm sponge will be found beneficial. The cold bath and the very hot bath alike must be avoided.

Never give up the fight for your child's recovery. Never despair, never worry. Give all of your energies to watching him, and helping him without his knowing, and uphold in him an unswerving belief in his own ultimate well-being.

A Novel Exerciser.

After you have read your morning paper and want to rest your brain by a little exercise in which the newspaper may still play an important part, the writer suggests that you adopt the method of a friend in New York City. It is simple, yet quite ingenious, as it stimulates energy in a mild way and is especially helpful on mornings when you do not feel inclined to exert your strength.

Take in each hand a corner of an ordinary sheet of newspaper and crumple it up until the four corners are brought into the palms of your hands, forming paper balls. Avoid assisting in the process by pressing the hands against the body. The result is surprising. Every muscle will be brought into sympathy with the muscles of the forearm in the effort to secure the last corner (to completely hide the sheets in your hands.) Your nervous force and blood circulation are thus pleasantly stimulated.

Practice this from one to two minutes, beginning slowly and gradually increasing in speed.

When you have succeeded in forming these paper balls you can use them in the same manner as you would use a grip machine; that is, grasp them as tightly as you can and then release the grip without opening the fingers entirely, repeating this alternate action grasping and releasing—about seventy-five times a minute. By so doing you will develop a powerful grip. Simple as this paper grip machine seems it is superior in many ways to many of the manufactured devices.

This exercise does not make the hands callous nor does it enlarge or deform the joints. It massages the flesh of the inside of the hands, including the thumb, and gives them beautiful outlines.

The gentleman who discovered this novel form of exercise puts it to a practical test in the winter season. He carries these paper balls in his coat pocket and keeps his hands warm by the exercise of grasping them tightly and rapidly. He has developed such strength in his fingers thereby that he has no difficulty in tearing a corner off a full deck of cards or of lifting with one finger a good-sized man by the belt.

There is something decidedly fascinating in the exercise. Try it. E. B. W.

Vegetarians and Vegetarianism.

By Edward B. Warman, A.M.

EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTOR TO THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

Motto: "Fear not to battle for the right. Stand up for truth, both day and night."

Differences of Opinion.

OCCASIONALLY I hear from some of my vegetarian friends who, not agreeing with me (not to be expected) give me a gentle poke in the ribs which has the effect of simply tickling me. I am as firm in my opinion as they are in theirs and am as well grounded in facts. It is facts, and not theories, with which we must deal. I am well aware that "vegetarianism" does not mean one who lives exclusively on vegetables, and so stated in my article when I referred to the etymology of the word. I also stated that authorities differed widely as to the amount of food necessary for a day's ration. Again I say and shall reiterate "until the crack of doom" that every one must be a law unto himself provided he understands that law as applied to himself.

Why is a Vegetarian?

AND now comes along a new cult publishing a magazine—or will when they have subscribers enough, so they say—which claims that a vegetarian is not necessarily a vegetarian even if he lives exclusively on vegetables. He is not a vegetarian if he lives on cooked vegetables, this new (?) cult (new in its prohibitory exclusiveness) says to the "professed vegetarian," who remarks, "I am already a vegetarian, and by seeking to indoctrinate me you are but carrying coals to Newcastle." But the "new style vegetarian" comes back on the "old style vegetarian" in this fashion—"nay, nay friend, we are not satisfied with eating the products of the soil; we must have them in their natural condition, not sodden or cremated. We must have all the organic salts which they contain in their unfired state. The action of heat, as a rule, utterly destroys all the organic salts. It is not enough for us to eat the right things but we must eat them in the right way, while they are yet in the right form, that is, a form in which their contents are capable of subserving, in the highest degree, the nutrition of the tissues. The vegetarian of the old school acquiesces, like the cooked-meat-eater, in the destruction of the nutritive value of his food before he ingests it. The new vegetarian wants his food with all its nutritive value to the system, that is to say, he wants it uncooked, or unfired, and for that he calls himself an unfired fooder, or in Greek, "aprotropher."

Let this be Greek to you, I will say that ap-protropher (the accent on the third syllable) as described by the founders, is "The science, art and practice of living upon unfired fruits, herbs, roots, nuts and cereals (man's natural food) for perpetuating health, for clearness and sanity of mind; also for the prevention and cure of disease; proven to be the only moral system of diet."

Think of it—"the only moral system of diet." And this is their creed—"Any person who eats cooked food (which is always unwholesome) only for the temporary gustatory pleasure it gives him, carelessly or willfully unmindful of the injurious effects it will have on his system, is, to that extent, immoral. This, then may be taken as an indicator of his character."

I have nothing whatever to say in criticism of the diet of the "unfired fooder," but the "fooder" ought to be "fired" who has the audacity to sit in judgment on all the rest of mankind and pronounce them "immoral" because they fail to see things from his viewpoint—or seeing, fail to adopt his methods.

Facts Are Stubborn Things.

ONE fanatic destroys much good. No one man has a cinch on the whole thing. Steer clear of the faddist and extremist. There is some good in every system of diet. Dr. Wiley hits the nail on the head when he says, "Don't take up any food fads. Eat whatever you want, but don't overdo it. Subsist on a mixed diet. All this talk about vegetables or fruits alone being a panacea makes me sick."

Every theory under the sun has its advocates and every theory is supported by facts in individual cases but individual cases are not safe criteria for the public at large.

There is no denying the fact that one can get along without ever tasting meat but there is no reason for raising such a hullabaloo when one eats meat moderately. Excess in every dietary is to be avoided. Strong men, as a rule, are meat eaters; endurance men, as a rule, are semi-vegetarians; that is, vegetables, nuts, fruits and the animal by-products—milk, butter, cheese, eggs. Yet, there are exceptions to both of these classes. I give herewith, interesting data that I have gathered to prove, as I have said that facts are stubborn things. Take for instance the case of Sandow. His daily dietary would be enough to kill an ordinary man. But Sandow is not an ordinary man. His work is as extraordinary as is his diet.

Sandow's Daily Ration.

THIS was a scientific test made by dietary experts of the Department of Agriculture, and with Sandow's sanction: Before leaving the kitchen each dish was weighed with the food in it. The uneaten portions

were afterward weighed in the same dishes. His breakfast and dinner were eaten at his hotel and, after his usual exhibitions at one of the theaters, he took his supper at the restaurant, at which place the same operation was pursued by the experts. This experiment extended over a period of twenty-four hours, but Sandow assured the examiners that the food of the day selected represented a fair average of his daily dietary habits.

Sandow's breakfast—Vegetable soup, 9 ounces; potatoes, 2 ounces; veal, 3 ounces; green peas $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; roast beef, 2 ounces; bread pudding, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces; cakes, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces; beer, 14 ounces.

Sandow's dinner—Oysters, 2 ounces; soup, 10 ounces; celery, 1 ounce; fish, 3 ounces; potatoes, 1 ounce; oyster plant, 2 ounces; green peas, 1 ounce; tomatoes, 1 ounce; bread, 2 ounces; roast beef, 2 ounces; chicken, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; ice cream, 4 ounces; sherbet, 3 ounces; cakes, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; butter, 1 ounce; wine (Burgundy,) 11 ounces.

Sandow's supper—Roast beef, 8 ounces; rye bread, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; Camembert cheese, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; water biscuit, 2 ounces; cakes, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; beer, 9.4 ounces.

During the whole twenty-four hours, Sandow ate over 177 ounces of food, which contained 54 pounds of protein (pounds, mark you, not ounces); 33 pounds of fat; 1.11 pounds carbohydrates; the total making 4.463 calories of potential energy. He eats slowly. He sleeps late in the morning and sometimes takes a cup of weak tea and a little bread in the morning but, usually, his first meal is eaten about noon. He eats again at 6 o'clock and again about midnight, his heartiest meal (just as it should be, after his feats of strength are over.) He masticates his food thoroughly and sits a long while at supper, chatting with friends as he eats and drinks.

The proportion of carbohydrates and fats eaten by Sandow, according to the experts, does not differ very greatly from the standard for a man at muscular work, but the amount of protein was very large. While the energy necessary for long continued but not very severe exercise is furnished by the carbohydrates and fats, the energy expended in severe muscular effort is furnished by the combustion of protein, which same has been called the body and soul of food.

Let us take another example of an extreme type in another direction. Here is a case of an actor whose sole diet is fruits and nuts.

An Actor's Daily Ration.

HERE is where the fruit-and-nut advocate comes in and comes in with all sails up. It is a good test, as it extends over a period of eighteen months and the results—thus far—have been very satisfactory. This diet and its excellent results are shared in by the wife. You will observe that he is not a vegetarian but strictly a fruitarian and nutarian. He says: "I object both to vegetables and cereals. Vegetables, especially beans, contain too much xanthine, which is closely allied to uric acid, and cereals contain calcareous matter which is deposited in the joints and makes us old before our time. Even eggs contain uric acid; and while milk is a natural food, it is such an absorbent of odors and disease that I think it is just as well to let it alone." He is an exception in another direction, in that, like S. Leppel of London, Eng., (who has not drank any water for twenty-five years) he never drinks any water except in midsummer when perspiring freely from working in the garden, and then, always, distilled water and for months at a time no liquid except that furnished by the fruits. He says, "all the water my body needs internally is supplied, distilled by nature, in the fruits I eat, and I eat nothing but fruits and nuts. I eat nearly all the fruits in season and all the nuts except chestnuts and peanuts. Chestnuts contain too much starch and peanuts belong to the vegetable family." I give herewith his bill of fare:

"Breakfast—A double handful of shelled nuts, fifteen dates, an apple and an orange. I eat nothing in the middle of the day.

"Six-o'clock dinner—Practically the same as for breakfast, with variations of the fruits and nuts every day in the year.

"Before going to bed I eat two or three apples. Whatever I eat I relish. It satisfies my hunger; it agrees with me and gives me health. What more could one ask? I am in the prime of life and see—how many men can do this?" Suiting the action to the word (he was seated) he grasped one of his feet by the ankle and touched his forehead with it.

A Striking Example.

A FRIEND of mine, well-known for his athletics and magazine writings, is also an advocate of "return to nature," and has accomplished some wonderful feats which he attributes to his restricted diet and the fact that he does not use liquor, tobacco, tea and coffee and, for some years, has cut from his dietary "flesh, fowl and fish." (I do not know why so-called vegetarians should speak of these separately as the one word "flesh" covers all.) His usual menu for the day consists of Graham bread and milk, now and then a raw egg beaten in sugar, fruit and peanuts; all at a cost, he claims, of about 10 cents a day.

He reduced the round trip record to Pike's Peak from

five hours and fifteen minutes to four hours, thirty-two and one-half minutes. He thinks nothing of a trip on foot in three hours and twelve minutes before lunch. He then takes an egg lemonade after which he takes a rest and sleep of two hours, then a piece of bread with cream, a cup of bread and milk, then climbs down into "the bottomless pit," tramps through the brush underbrush for three hours and then returns to his hotel about six p.m., takes a short rest, eats a light meal and then goes on the stage for a most difficult comedy turn. How different his diet from that of the one he cited, yet, he demonstrates. Surely, facts are facts, and facts are stubborn things. Just a word of well-earned praise for his little daughter of seven. She has been as much as does her father and it is said she is the youngest child who has ever actually walked all the way to the Peak and arrived there as fresh, apparently, as when she started.

Three of a Kind.

YES, three of a kind but not the same kind. In the Times Modified Marathon were three other persons (besides the writer) in the so-called "modified vision." Well, we boys demonstrated that we can all "get there with both feet." (The writer, the editor of the seniors, demonstrated what he started out to demonstrate, viz., the mere matter of endurance at that his last mile would be better than the first. "I sed.")

The Question of Diet.

THIS is the interesting point at which I am writing. I questioned each man as to his dietary and I give herewith, briefly as possible, the report which is the more interesting being so much at variance:

1. "I eat any old thing. Why, I have the stomach of any man in America. I'm a minor-league man of foods. I take ice-cream, pickles, pie, meat—anything just to see what the effect is. There is no effect."

"How soon before the race did you eat—and what did you eat?"

"I ate my regular noon meal at the usual hour, ate meat, potatoes and other vegetables and dessert."

2. What a different story, this: "For over a year have subsisted (you might object to 'live') on one meal a day, costing from 9 to 12 cents daily—and over 100, have been a non-flesh eater for thirty years; follow the two-meals-a-day plan for eight or ten years at a time but one meal a day. Some persons would not eat my one meal even an ordinary meal—with no meat, gravy, potatoes, coffee, tea, cake, pie or pudding. I give, herewith some of my 10 cent meals:

"Four ounces shredded wheat biscuit, 3 cents; oat 3 cents; honey, 1 cent; beans, six to eight cents; cents; grapes, 1 cent. Total 10 cents.

"Twelve ounces boiled rice, 3 cents; cream, 3 cents; raisins, 2 cents; apples, 2 cents. Total 10 cents.

"I thoroughly enjoy every mouthful of these cheap meals and never tire of them. For the last 6 months, or more, my one meal has varied very little from this—a few slices of good bread and butter, 1 cent; shredded wheat biscuit, skin milk and honey, 1 cent; nut and fruit paste, 2 cents; and part of the day a few raisins, or three or four figs or a pound of grapes in their season; once a week a little spinach or carrots. I eat my one meal at midnight. After entering the race I ate my last meal just before the previous to starting."

Quite a difference between this and the previous one. This gentleman expresses my sentiments exactly when he says—"before a scientific conclusion about such subjects as diet and exercise can be reached experiments should continue not a year or three or five, but I imagine, at least a generation."

3. Here's another—not a vegetarian, but a feeder:

"Breakfast—5:45 a.m.—Three soft-boiled eggs, two slices of toast and a cup of chocolate (with two cents to business.)

"10 a.m.—About six or eight oranges or other fruit in proportion.

"1 p.m.—After walking two miles home to dinner a generous serving of meat with two vegetables, lettuce and some kind of dessert.

"2 p.m.—Walk two miles back to business. 6:30 and two miles home.

"7 p.m.—Supper—Custard jelly or stewed fruit with raisins, bread and butter and one or two cups of 10 p.m. lights out."

This man was the first to cross the top, head and strong; the vegetarian, second (of the runners) the man who could eat any old thing at any old time of the third.

Now what does this signify? That facts are facts, that facts are stubborn things and that every man is a law unto himself provided he understands the law as applied to himself.

Vigorously yours,
EDWARD B. WARMAN

Bostonese.

[Boston Transcript:] Briggs: A whole lot of people gather at Mrs. Gable's, opposite, twice every week. I wonder what's the attraction?
Griggs: Detraction, probably.

Dentistry and Hygiene.

A Prominent Dentist Talks About Their Relation.

By Genevieve Farnell-Bond.

"A young lady climbed into the dentist's chair, and I laid her head back preparatory to examination. When she had entered the office, the dentist had remarked to himself what a dashing set of teeth she displayed when she smiled; and he conjectured within himself as to what service she might wish of him. When she opened her mouth wide, and allowed him to insert the small examining mirror, he knew. It was an aggravated case of pyorrhea. 'You certainly have it!' he remarked. 'The gums had receded so badly from the roots of the teeth that the sensitive roots were well exposed. The gums were an anemic whitish pink; and instead of lying down flat on the teeth, as a healthy gum should, they were somewhat swollen, and rounded at the apex, as if the nerves were drawn back—which was true.'"

"The teeth have been nagging and annoying me considerably for the past week," declared the patient. "I want you to get all of the tartar off, so that I may forget them."

"I was a splendid set of teeth otherwise; not one of them had been drawn or filled. What a pity, thought the dentist, that this trouble should have gained headway. And he asked for the history of the case."

"Young lady," he said severely, "you must have neglected your teeth most sadly."

"But she had not. From the time she was a child she had brushed them faithfully twice a day, with the assistance of some mild, aromatic tooth paste. One morning she had awakened with a most uncomfortable feeling about the roots of her teeth, and in the gums. She went at once to a dentist. He had shaken his head, as the dentist was doing. What a pity! And such a set of teeth! If she had only come to him several years earlier. Yes—but she did not know. And no one had ever told her. So the dentist had thoroughly cleaned her teeth, freeing them of tartar, and had prescribed pyorrhoides, then freshly upon the market, advising her to have the teeth cleansed every six weeks."

"And that is what I have been doing," concluded the patient. "Now will you tell me what I can do to keep the trouble from gaining any more headway, and if I can do anything to really better the condition of my teeth? And I should like to know what is the real cause of this disease of the teeth; and what is going to be the result. And she looked anxiously into the face of the handsome dentist."

"Believe me," he replied thoughtfully, "the best thing a dentist can do is not to talk; to look wise, and not let it seem that produce a sensation in the patient's mouth. The patient will then believe he is being handled. If you tell him the whole truth, and explain the truth, so help you, he'll believe you are trying to 'graft' him. When pyorrhea has reached the stage that it has with you a patient is willing to do anything to check the disease, or to escape its consequences. And in most cases he is willing to spend almost any amount of money in order to do so. His faith and obedience are pathetic. This is the hardest time for the unscrupulous dentist. He will look, and play, and playing upon his patient's fears, and the 'come on.' If the patient had drifted into the hands of a conscientious dentist some time previously, and had then obeyed instructions, present difficulties could have been forestalled. You would be surprised how many patients assure the dentist that they have followed his orders, when there is every evidence that they have not. It is discouraging."

"The trouble with dentists in active practice is that they do not have time to investigate the causes of their patients' diseases. All that the practitioner may do is to keep well abreast of all of the discoveries, and not repeat acquisitions of sciences made by those who have the time and facilities to promote them. But even these scientists do not understand the exact nature and cause of pyorrhea of the teeth. Some contend that the trouble is constitutional, others that it is strictly local. But all of us are familiar with its results—the heavy deposit of tartar upon the teeth, that makes the way up under the gums, deteriorating and loosening them, and causing them to recede from the teeth. And the teeth themselves in time become mobile."

"And what are the consequences when the disease, unchecked, continues to make headway?"

"The gums become so enfeebled that the teeth are loosened, and in time drop out."

"A habit of horror overspread the patient's face."

"This is precisely what will be likely to happen eventually in your case. But do not worry—it will not be for many years."

"Is there no disinfectant that may be used as a mouth wash, to destroy the bacteria which cause the trouble?"

"The dentist smiled pleasantly. 'My dear young lady, if there were, dentists could command small fortunes for prescribing it. Some dentists, in order to hold their patients so that they may be given real beneficial treatment, are obliged to prescribe some harmless little mouth wash, with a slightly astringent character, that has a cleansing, aromatic effect, very comforting to the patient. It does no harm, and it does no good. There is no disinfectant of sufficient strength to kill the bacteria that would dare be used in the mouth. Mouthwash of mercury or carbolic acid would kill the patient. Mouth bacteria have been placed in test tubes with about every mouth-

disinfectant on the market, with the paltry result of merely retarding the growth of the germs for twenty-four hours."

"The bacteria are, no doubt, in solution in the saliva of the mouth. When they are precipitated, they deposit on the teeth. There you have it. My own opinion as to the cause of the disease is that it is constitutional. It may be some faulty element in the system. Most likely it is caused, in a great number of cases, by faulty elimination—carelessness as to the habits and hygiene of the body."

"The patient pondered. As a very young girl her professional work had taken her away from home. 'I had, of course, been told in a general way that regularity of habits was quite essential; but that with some constitutions defecation took place only every other day. I did not know that when this is the case unhealthy conditions result. And I had not been warned against the danger of incomplete defecation. The result was that I became very thin, the color of my skin was a yellow brown, my tongue was furred, and the action of my brain sluggish.'"

"Precisely," interposed the dentist; "toxic poisoning, or auto-intoxication."

"My only experience in the line of intoxication," remarked the patient dryly. "I experimented. I cut out tea and coffee."

"Very good," interjected the dentist.

"And also every edible that tasted the least bit good to me."

"If you had cut down the quantity, you would have done better. It is more often over-eating, and consequent clogging and congestion of the bowels, than the quality of the food that works the mischief."

"That was the next step in my education. At present I eat but one hearty meal a day. Breakfast and lunch are both light, consisting principally of milk or fruit. I take my bath every morning. I exercise faithfully every day. Even in the midst of my work I stop and take a few turns at my physical culture movements. Also, when I get hungry, or my energies flag, I drink from two to three cups of hot water. It re-energizes me."

"That is good. Hot water never hurt anyone."

"I never was so healthy before in my life, and my skin was never so good a color. But the harm is already done, as far as the teeth are concerned. And the important question is how am I to care for them in the future, in order to prevent further damage?"

"If you had come to me as a child—perhaps ten years ago, you would now have a splendid set of teeth—that is, providing you had believed what I could have told you, and followed the treatment prescribed. All of this damage could have been prevented. If there is not proper elimination of the impurities in the system, through the various channels provided by nature, the poisons remain in the system to corrupt all of the fluids, including the gastric juices and the saliva. It may be because of sluggishness of the bowels, improper action of the kidneys, neglect of frequent bathing, which permits the pores of the skin to clog, and keeping the nose and throat free of catarrhal deposits. If the system does not throw off the waste material with sufficient energy and rapidity, in a natural way, you may be sure that there is something radically wrong in the habits of living. Usually the fault is with the diet. Eat those things which will act as a natural laxative. Don't take pills. They only force the system into an action which does not reach the cause of the trouble; they will not prevent repetition of it."

"As a rule, a dentist will not discuss the general health of a patient, outside of matters pertaining particularly to the mouth. But the condition of the mouth, gums and teeth tell more about the general tone and hygienic state of the body than the average physician is able to discover by other means through which he usually reaches his diagnosis. Here is something written by an M.D. of standing:

"We find that a very considerable proportion of the body infections, as well as chronic diseases, have been shown to originate in the mouth; that bad mouth conditions weaken the local resistance to infection, and that a large proportion of the chronic diseases take their origin either directly or indirectly from mouth conditions."

"Unfortunately, the dentist of standing and honor is competed with by the one who has entered the profession to get everything he can out of it financially, regardless of his patient's welfare; so that when the patient comes to his own dentist, who is prepared to deal squarely with him in the early stages of pyorrhea, simply because the said patient has not experienced any special degree of discomfort, he will not believe when he is told that immediate treatment will prevent what has come to pass in your own case, but is likely to think that the advice is given to conjure a few dollars out of his pocket. This is discouraging and productive of silence on the part of the dentist."

"Then why have you given me all of this exceedingly valuable information?" inquired the patient gratefully. The handsome dentist laughed a little, and removed a bit of tartar from a front tooth.

"You see, the gums are a sort of jumping-off place for the glands and nerves—one of the tag ends of the system. Their vitality is always lower than in any other part of the body. They have less resistance, and are most easily deteriorated. When the vitality of the entire system is low, the gums are the first thing to show it pronouncedly."

"There, now, we have the tartar entirely removed. I want you to stop butchering your gums with your tooth brush. Never brush them crosswise. Manipulate gently, with a downward stroke on the upper teeth, and an upward stroke on the lower ones. Cleanse the gums gently also, morning and evening, with the pyorrhoides."

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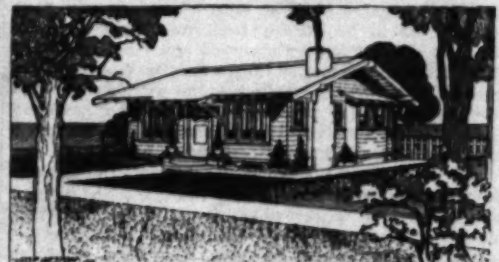
and afterward massage the gums—so, stroking them gently toward the edge of the tooth. You will not restore them entirely to their original condition, but you will draw them down over the roots of the teeth in some degree if you will persist patiently and faithfully in the treatment."

Peril in Sleep-Walking.

[Kansas City Times:] The reason many persons walk in their sleep is because one part of the mind is wide awake when the other is asleep. But the curious thing about sleep walking is just because the walker is asleep and not conscious he can walk over dangerous spots which would probably cause him to fall through nervousness, if he were wide awake. But as he is not awake, and not conscious, he generally walks safely and remembers nothing about it.

So it is easy to see why it is dangerous to awaken a sleep walker while he is walking along a precipice or in some other dangerous position.

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Sailor Saturated With Germs. Mystery of the "Fever Ship" Acme Solved by Science.

THE University of California has issued the following letter:

Many lives will be saved through the discovery by the State Hygienic Laboratory at the University of California of a sailor who had caused twenty-seven cases of typhoid fever on a single ship, although himself apparently perfectly well. The solving of the mystery of the fever ship Acme, which for years past has baffled explanation, puts an end to a situation which has resulted in four deaths and twenty-three other known cases of typhoid. Save for the successful investigations made in the bacteriological laboratories at the university, this unsuspecting typhoid carrier would doubtless have gone on for years spreading disease and death.

On the basis of this discovery of a sailor who thought he had recovered from typhoid years ago, who had nothing to do with preparing food for others and yet was the innocent cause of twenty-seven known cases of typhoid the State Hygienic Laboratory now sounds the public warning that no patient who has had typhoid fever should be released as cured until laboratory tests have proved that he is entirely free from typhoid bacilli. Had this precaution been observed four years ago, when this sailor was discharged from a hospital as cured from typhoid, then this one public hospital would have saved itself the expense of treating twenty-one other cases, all contracted from the one typhoid carrier, still dangerous to others although himself restored to health.

The ship Acme, a steamer engaged in carrying lumber from Humboldt Bay to San Francisco and to San Pedro, was the vessel where these things happened. For three years and a half, sailor after sailor from the Acme came down with typhoid. She became known as the fever ship, and sailors were afraid to join her crew. The owners and the physicians tried vainly to detect the source of infection. At last Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer of the University of California, director of the State Hygienic Laboratory, and Dr. William F. Snow, secretary of the State Board of Health, put under observation in a hospital, with laboratory examinations, three members of the crew who had been past sufferers from typhoid. Then Dr. Sawyer found that one of these men, a sailor, who had had nothing whatever to do with the provisions or the cooking, was a typhoid carrier—that is, although well himself, a constant source of living organisms capable of giving typhoid to others. It had been the custom for the ship to carry drinking water in a cask near the deck house. Water was obtained by dipping it up through a small hole, with a common drinking cup. It was thus, apparently, that the drinking water had been contaminated and the typhoid spread.

If physicians and hospitals would heed this warning of the State Hygienic Laboratory and release no typhoid patient until laboratory tests prove he is not a carrier, then countless lives would be saved, for each typhoid carrier turned loose in the world is likely to set up new endless chains of typhoid cases.

Dr. Sawyer has reported this investigation in an address before the California Academy of Medicine, and a printed account of it is to be made available by the State Hygienic Laboratory.

The laboratory is co-operating with all California communities which wish to stamp out epidemics of typhoid or other water-borne diseases. Communities which need such help, upon making appeal to the secretary of the State Board of Health, at Sacramento, can have needed advice and aid. The laboratory at the university, and the branch State Hygienic Laboratories also maintained by the State Board of Health at Sacramento, Fresno and Los Angeles, aid those parts of the State which have not their own municipal laboratories by examining, without charge, upon request from local health officers or physicians, drops of dried blood from patients supposed to be sick with typhoid, to determine whether the diagnosis is correct. Similarly, specimens sent by physicians are examined to determine whether or not patients are suffering from tuberculosis, diphtheria, malaria, hookworm, and various other infections, parasites, etc., likely to cause epidemics of disease.

Immediate disinfection is possible for the water supply of a town which needs aid in controlling a water-borne disease. A portable hypochlorite disinfecting plant is being prepared for the California State Board of Health, so that upon application to Secretary William F. Snow, at Sacramento, it can be sent to any town where an epidemic of typhoid, dysentery, or similar disease has appeared.

Besides its co-operation with the State of California through the presence on the campus of the State Hygienic Laboratory, the university is devoting much attention to matters of public health. Every student is required to receive instruction in hygiene, personal and public, for two hours a week during the first half of the freshman year. Physical examination by the university physicians, evidence of successful vaccination, and freedom from communicable disease are required for admission to the university. Instruction is given to large numbers of students in school hygiene and in public hygiene, in bacteriology, sanitary organization, first aid to the injured, home care of the sick, epidemic control of tropical diseases, parasitology, etc. Many such courses are offered in the summer session. The university has a full medical course of the highest modern scientific standards, with Dr. Herbert C. Moffit as its head; a four-year course in sanitary engineering; and a professional course, open only to those

who have already received the bachelor's degree, for the training of those who wish to make public health work their career in life—a new profession, of the greatest importance and value to the health, happiness, and prosperity of mankind.

Ceylon Moss Cures Constipation.

Dr. Dudley Roberts, in International Clinica, says his experience with Ceylon moss, or agar-agar, has convinced him that this product is of great value in the treatment of constipation. In any of its forms cellulose relieves constipation by increasing the bulk of the feces and stimulating peristalsis, but agar-agar is unique among the forms of cellulose. When allowed to soak for an hour it takes up twenty times its weight and five times its bulk of water. It has practically no odor or taste, and when eaten causes no discomfort, and is in no way irritating to the intestine. When taken for constipation it stimulates peristaltic activity by its bulk, but no habit is established, and when the evacuations become regular it may often be discontinued. Daily use produces characteristic soft and well-formed stools of considerable caliber. The feces are not sticky, but do not break up easily and do not tend to collect in the lower bowel. Agar-agar undergoes no apparent change in the intestinal tract except to take up water, neither fermentation nor decomposition occurring. The feces lose their putrefactive odor and the bacterial flora of the intestine are reduced in numbers, and absorption of putrefactive products is lessened. In a few weeks there is a decidedly lowered bacterial content in the feces. "In constipation resulting from a highly refined diet with resulting fine residue, agar-agar is useful; also in spastic constipation met with in neurotics, the undernourished and the underfed. Some patients with regular evacuations complain of symptoms of autointoxication or intestinal putrefaction. These cases are relieved by agar-agar." It is valuable in the constipation of infants and children, and Roberts has seen a broad field of abnormalities in children relieved by the addition of agar-agar to the diet. In the treatment of long-continued diarrhoea, trouble is experienced in the evacuation of the bowel when the stools become solid, on account of the flaccidity of the rectum. The soft and bulky feces produced by the agar-agar help to restore tonicity to the rectal musculature. Fecal stasis is prevented and outbreaks of diarrhoea from irritation of the mucosa are obviated. In some cases of mucous colic and membranous colitis, the effects of the addition of agar-agar to the diet are remarkable. Roberts has found the dose to be four to eight teaspoonfuls. Adults like the finely-cut agar-agar, while children take the ground variety in cereals without objection. It may be taken dry from a spoon and washed down with fluid, but as a rule, is taken better with vegetables, cereals, and cooked fruits, or with thick sauce. It may also be mixed with the dough of cakes, biscuits and cookies just previous to baking.

The Stuttering Child.

[Lewis M. Turman, in Harper's Weekly:] For many years the school authorities of certain European countries have conducted special schools for the benefit of stutters. These are of several types, some conducted during the summer, others utilizing an after-school hour, and still others taking complete charge of the pupil until he is cured. All these are wonderfully successful. As a rule recovery is complete within four or five months, and only rarely does a case prove entirely intractable. When relapse occurs, as sometimes happens, the child is given a second course of treatment, or even a third if necessary.

The cure for stuttering is as much psychical as physiological. It is of the utmost importance that the patient's self-confidence be aroused. He must forget that it is longer possible for him to stutter. Appropriate speech exercises, proceeding very slowly from the easiest to the more difficult, and adapted to suit the needs of the individual case, gradually overcome timidity and dissipate the language obsessions. Correct habits of respiration have to be instilled, for the stutterer, as a rule, has never learned how to breathe properly. The stutterer's speech is faulty in every particular. His whole nervous system is likely to be at fault. He may "stutter" in his emotions, his thinking, and his willing. The treatment must have for its purpose a thorough re-education of the individual's nervous system, the general upbuilding of his physical health and the improvement of his mental condition. It is, therefore, much more a matter for hygiene and education than for medicine.

Relaxing After Work.

Some days work presses harder than usual, till when you finally get home you are in the exhausted state which makes even the thought of rest intolerable. Women who work at anything, and few of us there are who don't—for even the woman of so-called leisure labors at her social duties until weariness falls like lead upon her—all know it, that utter depression of weary nerves, tired body and a mind that thumps round and round in a maddening circle, rehearsing the day's doings.

Take yourself in hand at once and completely change your mental atmosphere—transport your mind into an entirely new region, feed it entirely fresh material.

Attend to your body first. Take a hot bath with a salt scrub, slip on a negligee, swallow a raw egg in a little water or sherry, as you prefer, and lie down on your couch. Think of pleasant topics, or if you seem too tired to do this, read some good book that will take your mind off yourself and your weariness.

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The Mighty Ocean Gives Us Mag-Po-Tine: A Wonderful Cure for Rheumatism, Ma- laria and Tuberculosis.

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The Philosopher's Walk.

How Immanuel Kant Built Up His Health Breathing in the Open Air.

There is a little street in Koenigsberg, Prussia, which is known as the Philosopher's Walk. It was named for Immanuel Kant, one of the most original thinkers the world has produced, and it is dedicated, in memory, to the first cure by systematic deep breathing in the open air of which we have record.

When Immanuel Kant was born, in 1724, neither breathing nor the open air were thought to be curative agents, and the pluck and perseverance which the great philosopher showed in carrying out the method of treatment which built up his health is one of the finest things we know of him.

Kant was born of humble parents. His father was a leather cutter who worked by the day for saddlers. Immanuel was one of seven children.

As far as we know all the children were strong and well excepting this one. At birth he weighed but five pounds, and his weakness was pitiable. He was the child of a child the Spartans used to quickly make way for the good of the state. He had a big, bulging head, thin legs, a weak chest, and one shoulder was so much higher than the other that it amounted almost to a deformity.

As he was not large enough to work at a trade, Immanuel's parents decided that he should become a scholar, and therefore sent him first to a good school and afterward to Albertina University. At this university he remained for the remainder of his life, becoming one of its most celebrated professors, instead of entering the ministry as had been intended.

When Kant, in one of his "Little Journeys," taken to the house of this great philosopher, tells us that at the age of 30, Immanuel Kant weighed exactly 100 pounds, and was less than five feet high. His head measured twenty-four inches around and fifteen and one-half inches over "firmness" from the opening of the ears. To put it another way, he wore a 7½ hat. But his tiny little form was often full of pain, and he had headaches, which led a wit to say: "If a head like your son's it must be worse than to be a giraffe and have a sore throat."

THE NEED OF VITAL POWER.

Kant began to realize that to have a big head without the right use from it, one must have vital power enough to feed it.

The brain is the engine—the lungs and digestive apparatus the boiler. Thought is combustion.

Young Kant, the uncouth, became possessed of an idea that made him the butt of many gibes and jeers. He thought if he could breathe enough he would be able to think clearly, and headaches would be gone. He, he said, was a matter of breathing, and all men did from one cause—a shortness of breath. In order to think clearly, you must breathe deeply.

To believe things first and prove them later; our habit is usually right, when derived from experience, but the reasons we give are often wrong. For instance, Kant cured his physical ills by going out of doors and breathing deeply with closed mouth. Gradually his health began to improve. But the young man, not having at the time much about physiology, wrote a paper proving that the benefit came from the fresh air he inhaled through his brain. And of course, in one sense he was right. He related the incident of this feat many years after in a lecture, to show the result of right action and wrong reasoning.

The doctors had advised Kant he must quit study, but when he took up his breathing fad, he renounced the doctors and, later, denounced them.

In 1750 that he was sick, and at night would roll about in his blankets and repeat half-aloud: "How comfortable I am! how comfortable I am!" until he fell asleep. An early crop of Christian Science.

His home was a narrow street, just a half-mile long. He walked this street up and back, with closed mouth, breathing deeply, waving a rattan cane to ward off inquisitive neighbors and to keep up the circulation in his arms. Once and back—in a month he had improved his health twice and back. In a year he had come to the conclusion that to walk the length of that street eight times was the right and proper thing—that is to say, four miles in all. In other words, he had found out how much exercise he required—not too much or too little. At exactly half-past 3 he came out of his lodging, wearing his cocked hat and long, snuff-colored coat, and walked. The neighbors used to set their clocks by him. He walked and breathed with closed mouth, and no one dared speak to him or walk with him. The hour was sacred and must not be broken in upon. It was his holy time—his time of breathing.

PERSISTENCY PAYS.

The little street is there now—one of the sights of Koenigsberg—and the cab drivers point it out as the "Philosopher's Walk." And Kant walked that little street eight times every afternoon from the day he was 30 to within a year of his death, when 80 years old.

The persistency of the little man's character is shown in the breathing habit. He believed in himself, and acted on himself, and that which experience commended to him.

This firmness in following his own ideas saved his life. When we think of one born in obscurity, living in poverty, handicapped by pain, weakness and deformity, never traveling, and then, by sheer persistency and force of will, rising to the first place among thinking men of his time, one is almost willing to accept Kant's motto: "Mind is supreme, and the Universe is but the obedient thought of God."

E. B. W.

Hygiene of Food.

[Physical Culture:] If food creates disease, it can be made to cure, unless the system has been so poisoned as to be beyond repair.

Such foods as vegetables and fruits contain certain organic salts—iron, sodium, calcium, chlorine, fluorine, potassium, manganese, silicon, etc., and these are the cleansers and regulators of the bodily structure, as the lack or abuse of them causes trouble.

When the body is attacked by disease, these organic salts will be found to be very effective toward a cure.

Iron is one of the most important of organic salts. It makes good red blood and distributes the oxygen taken in from the air. Cooking any foods containing organic iron destroys its usefulness, as it is converted into an insoluble element. Lettuce contains much iron. Other vegetables containing iron are spinach, carrots, onions, strawberries, etc., etc.

Sodium is a very important organic salt. It eliminates the waste acid from the system, and is a preventive of rheumatism, obesity, anemia, etc. Spinach, radishes, strawberries, pumpkins, carrots, dandelions, all contain sodium.

Calcium is the chief element in the formation of bones and the teeth. Prospective mothers should eat large quantities of spinach, which contains much calcium.

Cooking destroys usefulness of organic salts, and vegetables containing them should be eaten raw and thoroughly masticated if used as a cure, or as a preventive of disease.

Fruit and vegetable juices on account of their organic salts, are of great value as cleansers and in the elimination of waste matter from the system. It is always best to remove pulp of fruit before eating, as the cellular walls are indigestible and fill the system with waste matter. It is always the cellular walls that cause indigestion, and not the fruit juice.

Pure Food and Economics.

In a recent interview, Dr. Wiley expressed himself as believing that neglect of the table often leads to a little estrangement, which grows and paves the way to the divorce court. "Most husbands," says Dr. Wiley, "desire their wives' company at the dinner table. If the wife is absent because of a social engagement or for some other inexcusable reason, the food is usually not well relished and the husband is in a mood to start a fight. That fight may mark the beginning of the domestic discord. Poorly-prepared food also serves to put the husband in a bad humor and cause him to upbraid his wife. Many times this is the start of the couple's unhappiness, and the windup is the divorce court. Impure food will have the same effect as poorly-prepared dishes. The housewife may buy the impure food unwittingly. It will taste bad to the husband. And bad-tasting food, as I have already said, invariably causes distemper and perhaps a verbal quarrel. Several times I have watched women doing their buying at markets. What has impressed me is the fact that they usually select the cheapest food. This is not good policy. The best always comes dearest. And in this matter, on which hinges so much happiness, the wife should never be more stinting than the exigencies of her purse require."

Healing Fads.

If there was more general interest taken in the study of temperaments, especially by the medical profession, no doubt there would be almost a complete disappearance of the healing fads cherished and patronized by many conscientious people of today. They would soon learn that the secret of curing disease depends simply on exercising the law of healing in accordance with certain conditions of human temperament, and not on some mystic or supernatural power.

While it is evident that faith and suggestion are valuable agents to the healing art, yet those who would make them substitutes for the ordinary care and treatment of a physician commit a grave error or serious mistake often affecting human life.

The healing process is in itself a natural and active tendency, on the part of nature, to mend or restore the injured or affected part, governed by its peculiar law which is not unlike the law of growth, and is exercised by nature, assisted by various means in accordance with the susceptibility of temperament to the remedy used, whether it be faith, suggestion, drugs, diet, or nursing.

Health and Success.

[The Hygienist:] In a broad sense, physical discomfort is not the only form disease may take; lack of energy, ambition, and power to succeed should be considered just as truly manifestations of disease. In many, bad habits and abuse of the body, while they do not cause physical sickness of any kind, do rob one of his ability and energy and prevent him from making a success in life. Hot cakes, sausage, coffee and the pipe in the morning, or cold bottles, French dishes and the cigar at night, may blight the career of the professional man or send the business man into bankruptcy long before they cause either acute or chronic disease; one will do it as certainly as the other. While it is true that many men and women make successes in life under adverse conditions of health, what might they not have done under favorable conditions?

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Woman: In the Home and in the World.

By Women and Men of The Times Staff

WOMEN IN CIVICS.

HERE is in every feminine mentality a touch of the masculine, just as there is in the masculine intellect some imprint of the mother mind. When a woman with this embryonic male-mental equipment takes up some study or apprenticeship which has a tendency to develop it, she has, in many cases, quite fully fitted herself to fill positions which, not so very long ago, would have been deemed quite impossible to her. But she has stepped quietly to the front in professional and civic callings, with entire feminine modesty, feminine patience and tenacity, but with masculine capability and the self-confidence which comes from thoroughly acquired knowledge.

Among the recent callings in which women have presented themselves are those of architecture and civil engineering; and she has also appeared in the role of school superintendent, and policeman. Miss Fay Kellogg, who was instrumental in opening the architectural department of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris to woman, practices her profession as an architect in the East, taking big building contracts, and showing herself as fully capable of superintending the work as any man dare be. Mrs. Mary E. Ewing of Chicago is the first woman consulting engineer, having acquired her knowledge of her work through intimate study with her late husband, who was one of Chicago's most prominent engineers. And all of the large contracts which he had left unfulfilled were turned over to her; and she fulfilled them, forming new contracts at the same time.

Miss Jessie Field of Iowa made herself famous as county school superintendent, working wonderful improvements in the entire Page-county school system in the matter of sanitary school buildings, school grounds, and drawing about her an army of the best kind of teachers, galvanizing them with her own enthusiasm in working for a common purpose. She also worked with crude parents who were opposed to education for their children, arousing their interest and co-operation in what she was doing for the young people.

In civic matters woman has taken her place quite as a matter of course, Chicago furnishing some interesting instances of women who are holding offices somewhat out of the ordinary, and unprecedented, as far as women are concerned. When Miss Anna Murphy passed the civil service examination, and was made ward superintendent of the "Twenty-ninth," she had on her hands the largest, dirtiest, and most unhealthy ward in the city. She had committed herself by stating that street cleaning was not necessarily a man's work; and she stood by her guns. A year has shown an immense improvement in her district. Every morning she starts from fifteen to sixty burly fellows to work, whom she keeps well disciplined and loyal. "I always tried to make them feel we were working for a common cause. And I let them know when I am pleased." Could any man do better? And does he always manage to do as well?

Lucy Page Gaston, who is a full-fledged special policeman, in Chicago, by commission of Chief McWeeny, is fighting the cigarette habit among boys. She does not take any boy into custody except as a last resort, for she does not wish to place the blot of arrest upon his record. But she is very much in earnest, and is fighting hard to get a real anti-cigarette law through the Illinois Legislature.

But New York may boast of the only regularly-commissioned woman police officer in the United States. Mrs. Isabella Goodwin, with a salary of \$2250 a year, holds a position as first-grade officer. Mrs. Goodwin did very important work in the taxicab robbery case. It was on information supplied by her that the male detectives arrested Edward Kinsman, who made the first confession, and enabled the police to round up almost the entire gang.

Rest Classes for Good Looks.

[Memphis Commercial Appeal:] If the modern movement for saner living keeps up we will soon have a race of strong, healthy women. The girls of the present day are already far superior to their grandmothers in the matter of health.

Smelling salts and fainting fits are almost unknown to them and chronic lie-a-bed girl is seldom seen. Occasionally one runs across the type, but it makes no appeal to the youthful spirit of the day.

The girl who is frequently ailing, who has a bad headache or some other equally tiresome pain just when one wants her to do something amusing is soon left out of the running.

Her young friends have neither the time nor the inclination to stop indoors and help her cheer up. Though this spirit may appear somewhat selfish, it has done much to relieve the world of the faddy, subject to all ailments girl, and to give us in her place the vigorous young thing of the present day.

But much as one admires the health of the modern girl, one is tempted to utter the usual warning about "not overdoing." That the warning is necessary is evidenced by the fact that some of the big colleges have instituted "classes of rest."

These classes are in the regular curriculum, and in them girls are taught to rest scientifically. They are

forced to study the art of relaxation. They learn how to conserve their nerve forces.

Finally they are taught a proper respect for their bodies. The benefit of a training of this sort can scarcely be overestimated. For years, women in general have remained sadly ignorant of the necessities of their physical being, and consequently have seldom dealt fairly with their bodies.

Now a new era has dawned. The body has taken its proper place and we are being taught to recognize its rights. We must deal with it sanely and scrupulously. We now see how unethical it is to do our bodies untold injury, and then expect them to repay us with prompt and uncomplaining service, to drive them with fury and then be indignant when they suddenly break down.

The colleges which have had the wisdom to institute classes of rest are performing a real service for humanity, and women everywhere who are ignorant of their obligations to their bodies should put themselves in the way of taking a course of this kind.



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WEEKLY HINT FROM PARIS.

Rose and blue taffeta jacket and fringed foot ruffles; skirt of mousseline de sole matching large blue velvet bow at belt.

The American Girl.

A wee woman of 6 looked admiringly in the mirror at her own dainty face, which was as fresh as a pansy and as sweet as violets are, and toying with the sunny hair which fell upon her shoulders like the oil and flower of gold, she asked her grandmother who made her. Of course she was told the old sweet assumption that God was her creator. Straightway she wanted to know if God also made her grandmother, and the gentle old lady hastened to assure the little beauty on that score as well. With another glance at the mirror she asked: "Grandma, don't you think God is doing a great deal better work here lately?"

Now, she may be the product of evolution, she may be the fair fruit of human love, or she may be the direct creation of the great good God, but regardless of whence she came, why she exists, or whether she goes, the American girl is the rarest, the sweetest and the best production of life. She is the flower of evolution. She may not be a poet, but she is poetry;

she may not be an artist, but she is art; she may not be a priestess, but she is a benediction. She is clean, she is athletic, she is good. She has temperament, but she is wholesome. She is romantic, yet sensible. She knows the subtleties of baseball, she plays tennis and golf perhaps; she may even know polo, and ride like a West Point cadet or a plainsman, but she has the grace of her colonial grand dames in a drawing room and is the sunlight of her home circle.

That man or woman who has the inestimable good fortune to possess the friendship of an American girl between 16 and 20 years of age can never be pessimistic about the human race. He or she knows very well that the mothers of the next generation are to be the most wonderful women the world has ever produced. They will be wonderful in their intelligence; they will be remarkable in their richness of imagination; they will be the most beautifully informed women that have ever given men companionship and inspired them to purpose and valor.

Added to this excellence will be their intellectual efficiency. As never before in human history, women are living by system. Always women have possessed exceptional intuitive faculties; today they are amplifying reason. They have had vision in the past, and now they are uniting perception with logic. In the old days women learned many graces without being trained in the art of thinking. Today they are making a business of thought, and more and more are they applying the best rules humanity knows for living to the best purpose the race sees in life.

They are not less affectionate because more capable; they are not less lovely as mothers because they have entered the study of scientific motherhood; they are not less interesting as wives because they realize their responsibility to the government which becomes the environment of their children.

It is in this atmosphere of responsibility and efficiency that the girl of today is reared. She is washed, counseled, and safeguarded by a mother who herself is only a little less wonderful than the mother who is to be. She is the correspondence of every advance in science, philosophy and art. She is the corymb of all modern development. Her cooking is up to the mark of the best new plays and poems; her dress-making tallies the best new paintings and the newest process for making steel.

Men spend too much time considering theories and then miss the practice; they strain at nice points of morality, counsel each other wisely against sin, and then commit all the follies of deficiency. The American girl by her efficiency will do more to establish the people of her country upon the unshakable foundation of what is sound, of what is sensible, and therefore of what is right, than endless sermons upon conduct will bring about. And she will go very far in helping the race to live as much of the truth as it already knows.

HENRY CHRISTENSEN WARREN

Woman in the Parliament of Man.

As there is no concrete parliament of man or selection of the world, I shall take the liberty of comparing women with men in some of the general activities of life, and in some of its common achievements.

Man has not treated woman properly in any age of the world, among any of its races or in any of its nationalities. Man has had the advantage of power in brute force. He has made all the laws and has administered them; and it is only the other day, comparatively, that a St. Paul rose and appealed to men to treat woman generously, because she "is the weaker vessel." The same philosophic prophet exhorted men to be tender and gentle with their wives, and not to be "bitter against them."

Man's superiority over the woman is a good deal like that of the rhinoceros. It is dumb, brutish, but sense that must exhaust itself in one violent contest or lose in the fight, because of the nimbleness of the tiger or the superior brains of the elephant.

When it comes to endurance, "the weaker vessel" very often becomes the stronger. Just recall that crew in midocean, among the floating ice, surrounded by the towering icebergs, in the obscurity of darkness and the chill of an almost Arctic temperature. What advantage did the lords of creation have over the "weaker vessel" when it came to a matter of physical endurance? While big, rough-pawed, double-fisted men proved unequal to the task of rowing the lifeboats, the delicate women pulled away all night long, without a trermission or a whimper.

It was only the other day that a woman walked in from New York to Chicago, subsisting on a vegetable and fruit diet. She was laughed at by the male species of the race and it was prophesied she would perish with thirst before she reached Illinois. She did nothing of the kind, but, on the contrary, she

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at valuable time, swung into Chicago, debonnaire of spirit and physically "fresh as a daisy."

Then comes Miss Alberta Claire, hailing from Sheridan, Wyo., and as fresh and debonnaire as her sister, rides into Philadelphia after a trip on horseback of 2100 miles, and her little pony "Bud" cantered under her as if he had only been out for an afternoon's riding.

Miss Josephine Stone is a California girl and is a member of the Young Women's Christian Association. This young damsel has been paying a visit to that bit of mingled grandeur and beauty in landscape scenery, the Yosemite. Alone she went to the top of Mount Mariposa, a climb of 1300 feet. The trip was a walk of sixteen miles.

Miss Corie marched side by side with her husband on that intellectual voyage of discovery by which radium and all its wonderful qualities were brought to the knowledge of the scientific world.

Old Roosevelt won great acclaim and made much money by his lion-killing expedition into Central Africa. He was traveling over a well-beaten track, and his footsteps preceded his almost in every mile of the course. Capt. Burton, the companion of Speke in his exploration about half a century ago, was accompanied all through the tangles of the Dark Continent by his wife. She came out of the jungle no worse for the trip than the captain.

I might go on and multiply by hundreds instances of woman's courage and of her fortitude, which is a greater and more useful endowment. Her powers of endurance have been instanced in so many cases that they make a rule and not an exception.

There is there a line of achievement. Intellectual or physical, where the path is not marked with the footsteps of woman? Her tracks may not be so numerous as those of the lords of creation, but really it might seem as if the ratio would be higher in her favor, measured by opportunity. The savage wears a big feather on his head, and gets all the crowns of glory for his achievement. The woman remains in the seclusion doing a slave's drudgery. How can she get into the limelight and win the applause of the crowd? She is getting there. Heretofore she has had to rule the world by rocking the cradle. Judging from the performance of the suffragettes in London and the textile workers of Lawrence, Mass., and the other day in New York, it looks as if she was as likely in the future to sit thrones as well as cradles.

GEORGE W. BURTON.

La Esposa y Madre Chiquita in Her Wise and Timely Observations About Familiar Things.

BY GENEVIEVE FARNOLL-BOND.

I DO'S AND DON'TS IN THE BEGINNING.

DON'T start your life with a lack of confidence in yourself, and your place among your associates. In your school days, if necessary, "lick" a few fellows if they refuse to respect you as an individual, or to make you for you.

At the same time, don't be gross and overbearing and get yourself thoroughly disliked, for then you'll be the one to deserve the "licking."

Always treat those considerably older than yourself with respect, whether they deserve it or not. Silence is sometimes better than dispute.

Assume a protective attitude toward those younger and weaker than yourself. It is a fine instinct of chivalry.

Back the company of those who can teach you something. You doubtless have plenty of brain cavities that need filling out. And you are going to need the help of every cell in that brain of yours before you get through.

Don't leave school until you are positively forced to do so, unless there is some one whom you ought to respect. Work your way through college blacking boots if you have to.

Don't neglect to practice if you are given the advantage of music lessons. Did you ever hear of a person who neglected to do so who did not heartily regret later on? Opportunities are likely to come but once, and then they pass.

Don't try to talk when you find yourself in the company of those who know more than you do. It is useless to try to appear smart, unless you really are so, among those who understand.

Don't get worldly wise before you are out of your swaddling clothes, and try to pose as a cynic. It is a very pathetic pose, especially with beardless youth. And when you assume it, you will be distrusted and despised.

Believe in men, believe in women, believe in that which is good, although you may have had your ideals shattered a thousand times. If you can't do this, the world is too big for you, and you would be yourself a disappointment to any one having an ideal.

Remember the good name of an absent one. Even though the one attacked may have erred, no one should attack his judge. You err sometimes yourself, and no good comes of mud-slinging. Remember your mind off of yourself. It develops fiber, and moral muscle. It is man-making.

Remember to be in good health and cheerfulness, and do not let your power to maintain both in your possession. The dyspeptic or the groucher is always persona non grata.

Remember to play. Let go of yourself betimes—relax,

roll in the grass, play baseball, shout and laugh. It will make glad your heart, and store up sunshine within you.

Define an object as early as you can, and go after it. Shape up every act of your life to it and its attainment. If you find it is not what you really desire, discard it after giving the matter sufficient thought—but not until you are convinced that some other goal is more necessary to you, when you must seek it with equal zest.

Never be ready to sacrifice any one else to your own purposes. You have no right to do this. And you have no right to let another sacrifice you, beyond some claim of obligation which he may have, to swerve you from some path of accomplishment.

Never forget the hearts that are wrapt about you. Do not wound them wantonly either by commission or omission. Somebody far away may be starving for a word from you. Remember this one, be it mother or friend.

...

II. BABY, TEMPER, AND TEMPERANCE.

Baby loves to have his own way just as much as the grown-ups do. If you don't believe it, watch your two or three-weeks-old infant when he fails to get the breast as soon as he wants it. Watch him double up his tiny fists, and screw his face into a grotesque little knot, while the red blood rises hotly over his forehead. Temper—that's just what it is, and nothing else. He wants what he wants when he wants it. He is cute, too, and observing. Show your anxiety to get him out of this mood by gratifying him, and he will try it on you the very next time he is seized with a desire. As he grows he will discover how uneasy he makes you by holding his breath as long as he possibly can, after which he breaks into a most tempestuous squall. When he gets you where he wants you, peace will fold her garments about her and quietly steal away. He is a conglomerate mass of elemental desires, and when he finds that he can gratify them by a little bulldozing, they commence to nag him like an army of gnats. He will scarcely have expressed one wish, when another will precipitate itself. The poet's baby was in one of these moods upon a day of my visit. He had been issuing commands and standing his parents around. Finally, pausing in the middle of the room to catch his breath, and realizing that what he wished was not coming as fast as he desired, a blanket of blood started up over his forehead; his eyes flashed fire, and he stamped his feet. "Fafa" walked the weeping mamma gently from the room, and behind closed doors this psychological moment was fought out between the big man and the little man. From that moment baby began to hold his desires within bounds. He was naturally adorable, and there never was a child that later amounted to anything in life who was not in his elemental state a bunch of wildfire impulses.

Baby must be restrained—not for the sake of your assertion of authority, nor for the sake of restraint alone, but for his own good. It is for you, madam, to make a study of this matter, and find out what is good for him; then adhere rigidly to it. You must know first what is generally good for a baby in the matter of feeding, sleeping, clothing, etc. Then you must study the constitution of your own baby, and make such variations, with the advice of your physician, as may be necessary in his individual case. And there is as much difference between one baby and another as between adults. The main thing is to see that he is thriving; and if he is not, make some change that will surely bring about the desired results. And having once discovered what is right for baby, never allow him to bulldoze you out of following this regime. You must, of course, have the acumen to discover when physical fitness or a violent emotional state should cause you to pause in the enforcement of your regulations. Baby should never be allowed to eat while in a temper. He must be quieted first.

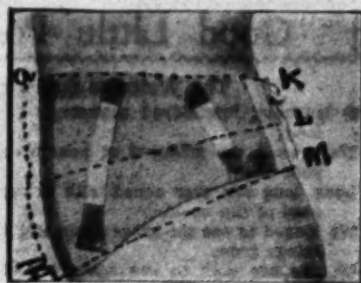
When a child is seized with a tantrum, it becomes most irritating, for its desire is to irritate. Just beyond my back window a small child "starts something" almost every day. Most likely some error in dietetics is being allowed, and the child's stomach is out of order, an affection which has a most immediate effect upon a child's temper. He whines, he howls, and every time he lets out for a scream mother screams back at him. Does this quiet him? Not in the least. He becomes more excited; he raves and leaps up and down. Then mother raves, stamps her feet, and rattles the stove lids tremendously. Pandemonium reigns. When the child finally subsides, neither its stomach nor its temper has been benefited. Its face plainly bespeaks the intestinal disorder, and its wullen manner a smoldering resentfulness. A kindly, quiet manner, and a dose of castor oil would have allayed the trouble, while the actual happening merely irritated it. The poet and the poet's wife usually conquered baby's brainstorms and little attacks of indigestion by their lovely way of gathering him laughingly into a close embrace and with merry words winning him out of himself, against a warm, loving breast.

TO INQUIRERS.

[The Times does not undertake to answer inquiries on hygienic subjects that are merely of personal interest, or to give advice in individual cases. Those desiring personal advice should write to the editor of the department for particulars. General inquiries on hygienic subjects of public interest will receive attention in these columns. No inquiries are answered by mail. It should be remembered that matter for the Magazine Section of The Times is in the hands of the printer ten days before the day of publication. Correspondents should send their full names and addresses, which will not be published, or given to others, without the consent of the writers. Addresses of correspondents are not preserved, and consequently cannot be furnished to inquirers.]

[959]

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Good Little Poems.

The Welcome Summer.

O laughing, bright-eyed summer, we waited for you long;
We missed the gladness of your step, the music of your song;
Long, long our eyes ached with the glare and whiteness of the snow,
We longed to see the grass again and watch the green things grow.
Oh, we are glad to see again the trees in verdure dressed,
And listen to the crooning birds safe hidden in the nest.
The meadows, dandelion starred, are velvet, green and gold,
Where yellow bees fly lazily, and butterflies are bold.
The grain fields ripple like the sea with every wind that blows,
And dimpling, dancing in the sun, each little river flows.
O lovely, laughing summer! We've waited for you long,
And everywhere earth welcomes you with flowers, and joy, and song!

—[Ninette M. Lowater, in New York Sun.]

Angels.

The Rev. Father J. B. Curry says: "I have never before heard that there were female angels."

"Angels and ministers of grace, defend us!"
The crisis which we're facing is tremendous—
If angelhood's denied to femininity,
And woman is no longer man's divinity,
Erotic poets will be "on their uppers"
Singing like Tommy Tuckers for their suppers.

Perhaps the Reverend Father is scholastic,
And only knows the angel type monastic,
The church deems female angels too effeminate—
A somewhat curious doctrine to disseminate
Not very apt to meet with approbation.
From English sufferers from lapidation.

There is no woman who is not angelic;
The other view's a mediaeval relic:
A fallacy, that's readily detected—
We won't permit ourselves to feel dejected,
Nor will we let a definition flout us
While female angels hover all about us!

—[George B. Morewood, in New York Sun.]

The Troubled Spirit.

Of the wonderful men on this wonderful earth
There's one we most marvel to see.
When we're sad his performance will move us to mirth;
When we're glad he will temper our glee.
He sings in the choir off the key, very loud;
He spoils the good cheer when you sup.
He is sure to break into the happiest crowd,
The fellow who musses things up!

His yearnings are constant. His moods are so strange
That to guess them you struggle in vain;
When he gets his own way his ideas will change
And he wants it all over again.
Yet for power he longs. He will eagerly claim
Ambition's intoxicant cup—
And we hail him a man well entitled to fame
For his genius for musing things up!

—[Washington Star.]

Mother's Politics.

In years to come when women vote
And have a right to mix
In every wrangle on the map,
Including politics,
When national conventions meet
With bonnets in the van,
Among the female delegates
Perchance may be a man.

Then when he rises with the rest
To lift a timid voice
And some one asks him who will be
His Presidential choice
This declaration proud and pat
Will issue from his throat:
"I always vote the same old way
That mother used to vote."

—[Minna Irving, in New York Sun.]

Fact and Fancy.

Half a loaf is better than no vacation.
The umbrella is a Chinese invention.
The unrefillable bottle has come at last. The unrefillable pocketbook we have always had with us.
The ancient Hebrews abominated dogs, the ancient Egyptians worshiped them.
Handsome is what handsome's worth.
The Sultan of Johore on state occasions wears jewels worth \$12,000,000.
People don't get divorced for fun. Divorce is the payment for fun.
No beer is allowed to leave the best German breweries until after it has been made three months.
Nothing is more regular than extra expenses.

Will Swat the Fly.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] Two associations of business men interested in exterminating the house-fly yesterday enlisted in the campaign to raise money for the fly extinction campaign. In addition, a number of persons contributed to the fund of \$3000 which the citizens' committee is trying to raise.

The wholesale grocers yesterday notified Dr. Jean Dawson, who is heading the movement, that they will aid in raising the fund and also in the fight against the fly at all markets and stores under their control. The wholesalers will write to retailers, asking them to enlist in the cause.

The Hotel-keepers' Association also promised aid. The association will meet next Tuesday evening, when the matter will be brought up, and Miss Dawson has been asked to tell of the work the committee expects to do.

In giving their indorsement to the campaign, members of the Board of Health yesterday compiled figures showing the ravages of typhoid fever and gastrointestinal diseases here during a number of years. By these figures it was shown that the number of deaths was largest during the summer and fall, when flies are most numerous. The figures also show that during the past seven years there have been 2687 cases of typhoid fever in the city, 405 resulting fatally.

That 30 per cent. of these deaths were chargeable to flies was the statement yesterday of Prof. D. D. Jackson of New York, who was hired by the city to solve the pure-water problem.

The Death Orchid of Venezuela.

[Suburban Life:] The death orchid of the Venezuelan Indians has been proved to be no mere campfire yarn.

Three years ago, an orchid hunter, Grayson, set out to find "El Lugar de los Flores Venenosas," that is, "The Place of the Poisonous Flowers," which was said to be located in the dense and pathless wilderness occupying the vast stretches between the headwaters of the Orinoco and the Andes. Two weeks passed without any incident out of the ordinary. But one morning there was a perceptible smell of flowers in the air. When the orchid hunter and his Indians camped that night, the jungle smells had been entirely lost in the cloying scent. Many of the band refused to go further.

As Grayson and the others proceeded, the rankly sweet and oppressive odor became stronger, attacking the senses like a narcotic. One after another, the remaining Indians collapsed, till only Grayson and the guide were left, pushing onward. The orchid hunter felt as if he was being attacked by the insidious power of opium, but retained enough consciousness to become aware that, gleaming through the trees ahead, he saw flowers of huge size and vivid colors, many-hued clusters of them hanging in trails.

It was the death orchid.

When he recovered his senses, he found himself being carried back to camp where the rest of his porters had remained. Many of the band were severely sick, and many half-witted, with the continued effect of the scent.

Man Same World Over.

[L'Homme de la Nature:] Usages, customs, language, fashions change, but the world remains ever the same; for I mean by "world," not only the brilliant circles of a capital, but also the inhabitants of the smallest hamlet, the savages of Florida or the native of Java. You affirm that in society one is neither frank nor loyal.

But is the countryman very frank, who, with his simple language, his naive air, tries to sell you a bad piece of land, to dupe you in all the markets he visits with you, to set you astray even when you inquire your way of him? Is that Javanese very loyal, who, hidden in the environs of Batavia, waits in the darkness for the passing of a traveler, to let fly an arrow at him, which he has taken care to dip in a poison that renders the wound mortal?

Nevertheless, these people are the children of nature. Society has not corrupted them, but you see that nature has not caused them to be born free of vice. Believe me, my brother, there is something of human nature everywhere, and we are not born any better on the banks of the Ganges than on those of the Seine. What renders us better is instruction, for this enlightens us.

California Stage in New York.

[New York Tribune:] Eighteen officials of the Wells-Fargo Express Company created a mild sensation recently when they drove from No. 51 Broadway to Lexington avenue and Forty-sixth street, by way of Broadway, in one of the old Overland stage coaches, used in California and Nevada during the famous gold-mining excitement. The old vehicle was recently taken from storage and polished up preparatory to its being placed on exhibition at the Grand Central Palace. The coach was built in the East in 1858, and was shipped "around the Horn" on a vessel to California, consigned to the Wells-Fargo office at San Francisco. Upon its arrival it was driven across the mountains to Reno, Nev., where it made trips regularly between there and Placerville. One celebrity who used it was Mark Twain when he was a reporter of the State Legislature at Carson City. From Nevada the old coach was taken back to California, where it was in use as late as 1906.

LOS ANGELES WEATHER.

[From The Times, June 10, 1912.]

THE SKY. Clear. Wind at 3 p.m., southeasterly, velocity, 10 miles. Thermometer, highest, 72 deg.; lowest, 58 deg. Forecast Fair Monday, moderate temperature, light north wind, changing to south.

THE HEART OF THE SOUTHWEST.

TO FAR-AWAY READERS: One distinct object of the publishers is to make the Illustrated Weekly a magazine intensely interesting and positively valuable, not only to the people of the Pacific Coast, but to distant readers in Canada, the Middle States, the Central West, Mexico—all of whom can keep themselves in touch with the great empire of the Southwest, by regularly reading the Illustrated Weekly. Being of a permanent character, it is particularly well suited to the needs of those at a distance seeking a "net" California weekly instead of the ephemeral sheets of a daily paper. For the very best yearly subscription price, \$2.50, postpaid, the volume is piled within the year with more than 1000 large, handsome printed pages filled to the brim with good reading.

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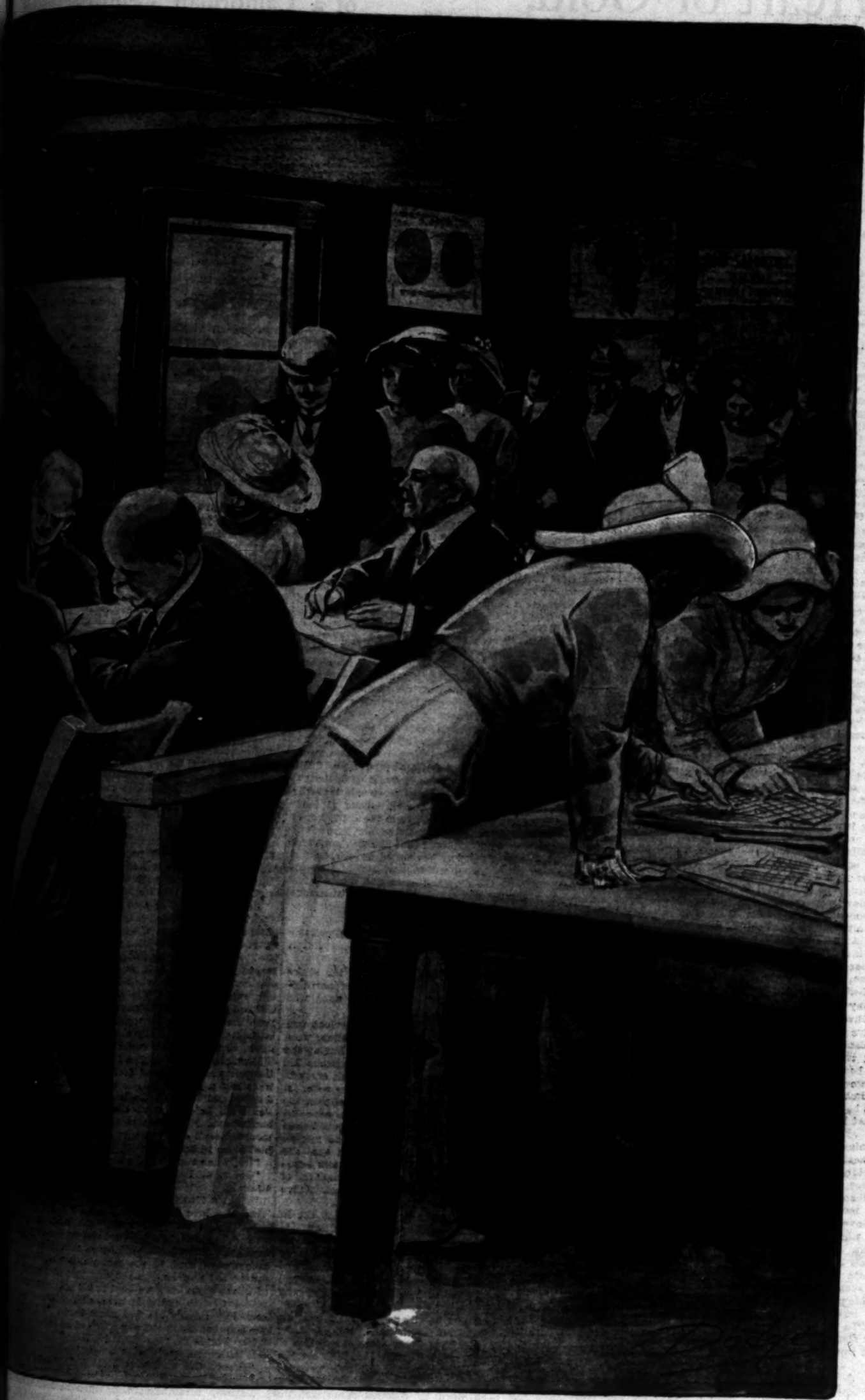
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FRAGETTE'S DREAM.



women cast their ballots together.

Heart of Gold:

A Pen-pictured Pageant
of a Californian Century.

A Story of Early Days and of Recent Times. By Myra Nye.

XXX.—(Continued.)

WHEN the applause was yet continuing, and by now all gloves were removed and some of the men even stamped the polished floor to its hurt, a faint whisper of humming guitar apprised Philip and Olive that now it was el Torero y la Malaguena. This was exquisite; Olive forgot her red hair, forgot all the people, forgot even that Philip was her teasing brother. She was gracious and haughty by turns. She coaxed, she repulsed, she invited. She lured him with eyes and fan and reboso. She lured him with stretched hands, till at last they were together; a classic picture with the garlanded pillars and the frescoed walls for a background. They separated, and as the dance became more intricate, the music was more subtle. The steps and posturings were gentle, refined. The pistoling of castanets ceased; and as the last humming of guitar throbbed into silence, 'neath the shadow of his care Philip's lips met Olive's in a lover's salute.

It was remarkably beautiful and well deserved the applause of these critical people, who were quite carried out of their shell of caste into a poinsettia glow of enthusiasm. But the approval of these was more than outdone by Robert Gregory, who could scarcely conceal his pride, his admiration and love. He had seen the brother and sister in the dance before but a look of pride and reserve seemed to say: "That is what Zondora can do easily. You city people may say we only 'cultivate, irrigate and exaggerate,' but the fact is we just dance like that through the orchards while we are cultivating and exaggerating." Yet Robert knew well that in all California there were no more beautiful dancers in the Spanish than Olive and Philip.

To Robert's dismay, Olive was surrounded at once when she came down from the stage, and he on the outskirts of the group could hear:

"So glad to meet you, don't you know, Miss Carew," and Arnold Lathrop was extending a hand some degrees higher than Olive's shoulder. She glanced at it, faintly wondering, but being quick-witted she guessed he meant her to "shake it." She did shake it, and at the same time brought it down to her proper shaking level. If this easterner had stopped to think, he might have realized that the action was very practical and lacked something of the grace of the dancer; but Arnold Lathrop was not stopping for anything, he was tumbling head over heels in love.

Olive's eyes met his. She knew in an instant something unusual was happening. Whether it brought her pleasure or made her ill at ease, she was too excited to know. Her cheeks, which had been the pink of the pomegranate, now glowed crimson. Under the soft electric lights her hair was lovely and the golden glints in her eyes seemed to sparkle as fringed sprays in a fountain. She was more beautiful than her dancing. Robert Gregory saw it and was troubled. Arnold Lathrop saw it and was enchanted. But Olive did not know, could not know; for she was never thus when she gazed critically into the somewhat blurry mirror of her old bureau; so she wondered why this wealthy tourist looked at her with a new expression.

Mrs. Lathrop was known all through Zondora as the wealthy widow who came every winter to the hotel and made money flow like water. Ostensibly she sought this higher altitude for her health's sake while her son was in Los Angeles to avoid boredom; but she looked not at all ill as she advanced to Olive. She was elegantly dressed with trim, flat-lying plumage like a pouter pigeon. Like a pouter pigeon too, a considerable portion of herself preceded her as she walked.

With many exclamations on her part she was presented to Olive; and later her lorgnette was called into play as Olive waltzed with her son. She noted with a great complacency the contrast between this dance and a romping two-step with Robert Gregory where the California boy simply had a good time regardless of grace. However, the good time was more apparent than real; for Robert was inwardly perturbed, but in his boyishness he attributed it to the heat of the room and the fact that he had not yet really "got on" to the two-step.

The evening was a decided triumph for Olive and it was the beginning of a unique experience. Events moved rapidly in the little love drama. This man, Arnold Lathrop, who spent more money in one year on pleasures than had been expended for Olive in her whole life, more money in one month on cigars than would provide gloves for Olive throughout her short young ladyhood, whirled her in his automobile through the dizzy weeks. Today it was a trip to Mt. Wilson, tomorrow a picnic beneath the oaks at Baldwin's ranch, then an excursion to Catalina. The Wilson Peak trip had furnished such good hair-raising material for letter writing that this party of easterners determined on a second mountain experience. This time the new trail was chosen. "To Sturtevant's camp and back in one day" was their slogan, and thereby they expected to be distinguished from other ambitious tourists.

XXXI.

A PICNIC ON THE TRAIL.

Olive with her mountain lore and her horsemanship easily maintained her position of pivotal admiration. Dick was the only horse in the party; all the rest rode burros. They had come to the foot of the trail in the

Little Santa Anita, a gay tallyho party, horns blowing, jolly laughter and snatches of song. Olive was rather quiet when she noted the expensive hampers from Jevne's, the whole outfit of the party who wore clothing especially bought for this one day. For Olive, through her whole girlhood, a gingham dress and a straw hat were sufficient preparation for such a trip. She had yet to learn that it is the tenderfoot who can give the native pointers as to appropriate costume. For the first time with them she felt shy and a little restrained. She was the only one from Zondora who was going. Philip had been asked but he already had an engagement with Lois Greenleaf, whom he was to marry in the fall.

Olive was down from her horse wishing to join in the conversation of the young people but at every turn, though no slight was intended, she felt repulsed. She had never heard grand opera except the birds' chorus in the auditorium of her Heart of Gold Valley; she had never seen Sarah Bernhardt, yet she knew well the grace of an almond tree clothing itself in white sheen for the Southland spring; but all their knowledge seemed far apart from hers. Yet in the groupings, as they waited for the guide to pack the burros and prepare for the starting, she knew that Arnold Lathrop never lost an opportunity to be near her, so she presently lost the impulse to mount Dick and gallop away home.

It was May. The main body of tourists had long since gone and Pasadena hotels fronted their streets with darkened and curtained windows. Chairs which lately had been occupied by wealth and dress now wore their ugly clothing of dust gray and were huddled together in dark offices and drawing rooms instead of being in cozy groups to invite every passer to a chat and a pathway to new friendship. But the Zondora hotel was not closed. Mrs. Lathrop remained; and for the first time her son elected to stay with her. He even went so far as to change his hotel from Los Angeles to Zondora. The Zondora hotel was no more than a stone's throw from the foot-hill home of the Carews.

The winter rains had ceased early and the sun had become pitiless as it beat down upon the dusty roads. Far down the Heart of Gold at its southern edge rose the Puente hills. Between them and the Sierra Madres, whose San Antonio was still snow-capped, were acres and acres of alfalfa, interset with orange groves. They had yielded their wealth of gold to be gilded with illimitable necklaces of scented pearls. But the too-early heat, untempered as is usual with fogs, was beginning its devastation. The picnic party had chosen an early start to escape the heat of the noon.

Their progress over the zig-zags of the trail was typical of easterners in the mountains. Inadequate exclamations at grandeur where Olive was silent, near-ecstatic interjections at the checker-board view of the Heart of Gold, frightened shriekings and half hysterical giggles where to Olive the trail was more safe than the crossing at Spring and First streets—these at least served to bring the California girl from the condition of coma into which the rapid progress of her love affair had plunged her. She wondered that she was not more happy. Her lover's calls to her failed to stir her; a faint disgust was growing within her, and at last Arnold Lathrop, with the dignified name and a man's full stature, lost dignity and bearing for Olive when she heard repeatedly from his lips:

"Momma, Momma, isn't this lovely?"

A man calling his mother "Momma!" Quite illogically Olive attributed her lack of enjoyment to this. But it was the beginning of a broken dream.

On the return journey it was, as always, the ethics of a picnic party to leave behind "sweethearting" couples. Olive and Lathrop were the only ones who could properly come under this class.

The burro train, with its guide and tenderfoot persuaders, had reached the Little Santa Anita where were the foot of the trail and the waiting tallyho. Far up the trail Olive had tied Dick to a bay tree, whence his teasing head among the leaves wafted aromatic odors to her as she sat by Santa Clara against a huge rock. If in her girlish day-dreams, Olive could have chosen the spot for her lover's first kiss none would have appealed to her more than this. Arnold Lathrop had just kissed her and her heart-beat was no quicker. She felt no peculiar thrill of happiness as she had been sure she would. His manner was more of divans, of silk hangings of drawing-rooms, than of mountain reaches, of canyon's nobilities, of trail's lovely unfoldings. Olive was rather fond of the eternal fitness of things.

She revolved slowly on her arm a bracelet set in pearls, the gold wrought in open-work pattern. It was an exquisite thing but somehow Olive's main thought was wonder that Arnold had not broken it, or at least its box, the many times he had mounted and remounted his burro. The bracelet meant he had planned it all, and Olive liked spontaneity. And why not a ring?

Suddenly it occurred to her that she must indeed appear as an unsophisticated country girl. All she could do apparently was just to twirl that bracelet and look at it as if it was the only piece of the jeweler's art she had ever seen, when the fact was that jewels were the one thing she was rich in. She owned beautiful ones that once had been worn by Spanish señoritas; too beautiful and rich they were to wear with her modest clothing. As she was thus thinking she presently felt that he was going to put his arm around her.

"How ungrateful I am, analyzing every thought of my own, every movement of his," she thought, but a change of position intercepted the imminent.

"How hot it is!" Silence was dangerous and she was merely manufacturing talk to bridge them. She fanned herself vigorously with her hat, then it impinged itself upon her consciousness that it really was hot.

Hot at Santa Olene!

"Yes, it is beastly hot," said Lathrop. "But Olive, dear, you—"

"I smell smoke," Olive interrupted, springing to her feet. "There is a fire—sure as you live. I have known a mountain fire so early as this."

XXXII.

A MOUNTAIN FIRE.

Lathrop was on his feet, too. Olive glanced covertly at him and saw that his face was blanched and his knees were trembling. Pearl bonnets of smoke were piling up in the canyon.

"You needn't be afraid." Unawares a note of awe crept into Olive's tones.

"Oh, no, of course not. You needn't—there is nothing to fear, the fire can't be on our trail," Lathrop assured.

"Why can't it?" Olive flashed back.

"Why, because—well you said—" He was almost whimpering.

"I said you needn't be afraid. I'm not, I couldn't be if I tried. I can't have one emotion follow another in such quick succession." Olive's sarcasm had led her to break into a rival conflagration; but when she looked into the open and saw flames near, in the canyon, her was a mere flash in the pan.

"Come on! Hurry!" she called back peremptorily.

"Which way? Can't we go back?"

"No, you do just as I tell you." Olive was unmerciful.

"Untie your burro. Now let him go."

"But I'll have to ride, I—I can't walk."

"Very well, you can have Dick. The burro won't go into smoke."

"Must we go into smoke?" His question was full of horror.

"Most likely, and probably through fire." If Arnold Lathrop could have raised his eyes above the forest level, he would have been reassured by a gleam of amusement in the eyes of this mercurial Olive. "Hold Dick while I go look on the trail again."

She came back in a moment with a very sober face.

"There is fire below us and above us on the trail. We've just got to go forward. Wet your shoulders, wet your coat, have your handkerchief ready to put over your mouth."

"But what will we do?"

"Why, just what I tell you. Come on." This resourceful California girl did not realize her peremptory manner to this man several years her senior. She was intent on means of safety. She had wrung her skirts out of the water of Santa Olene, where she waded in; she put ferns in her hat and tied it securely with her belt. "Hurry! We will both walk. You lead Dick."

They started almost running, making several turns of the trail at this quick pace, when Olive halted. Arnold Lathrop's face had turned from pale to red. He looked like some weak, haunted animal. His bride had fallen from his hand.

"He won't come," he said faintly.

Olive's lips narrowed into a straight line, but she said nothing. She let the frightened man pass her on the trail and went back to Dick who was starting in his fear. She spoke in soothing, familiar pettings and Dick responded to the pull at his bridle, now following obediently. Olive watched her quondam lover ahead of her, running, scrambling, slipping. She called at his distress and let the distance widen between them. Beyond him in the trail's windings, tongues of flame were beginning to lick the dry chaparral growth, but the trail itself, so far as Olive could see, was clear.

Presently flakes of fire fell about her. She walked through smoke. Ahead of her she heard a cry of distress like a girl's. As she swung round the corner she laughed audibly to see Lathrop kneeling in the middle of the trail, holding with convulsive clasp to the neck of a buckwheat. His face was a sight to see and his mountaineer's costume was limp and dejected. His coat came in half sobs:

"Oh, what shall I do, what shall I do?"

"Get up on Dick, back of me." Olive's command was staccato.

"What a funny ending to a love scene," she thought.

"And to a love affair," she mentally added.

"Dick can carry us both," she said aloud. "Get you, old boy?" She leaned forward and patted his neck.

He was a sturdy old horse, magnificent in his day and always used to the mountains with Olive as his guide; but now he was showing fear at the fire. In all of Olive's energies were bent to his guiding on the rocky trail, he rolled toward them in menacing columns and crackling sounds reached their ears. Now the flames were spreading in the dry mustard on either side of the trail. The horse reared. Olive leaped forward, falling backward.

"Hurry! Get up here! Hold tight!" Not a word of sentiment lingered.

Lathrop scrambled; and when at last he was behind her, Olive made the horse plunge forward through the belt of thick smoke and small flames. The way to a clear space and Dick ran. Olive felt the shelter of

the fire as they hurried down the steep hill. The fire was intense; but Olive felt only the heat of the sun. The rest of the way was a blur. The Little Santa Anita was burning. The fire had gone on to the hotel in the trolley. A man had thrown a cigar of one of them had been Olive and Lathrop. Olive never glanced back from the horse at the first opportunity. She had been to the hotel. Apparently you need Dick to get to the hotel. "I'll walk to the hotel," she said laconically. "I'll walk to the hotel and go home on the cars."

She hurried down Mountain Trail avenue before he could answer. When he was out of sight, she passed to repair her sadly damaged dress. For the first time she felt pain in her back. She had been to the hotel. Apparently you need Dick to get to the hotel. "I'll walk to the hotel," she said laconically. "I'll walk to the hotel and go home on the cars."

Olive felt a chagrin that made her feel that she could not receive pity even from those she loved. Her father, Phil and Sam, were much concerned as she watched the cumulous clouds of smoke from the window. She was half inclined to go to the hotel. "I'll walk to the hotel," she said laconically. "I'll walk to the hotel and go home on the cars."

Robert Gregory in the list, but with a little more along she banished him from her thoughts. She did not know whether her heart was broken for the first time or whether she was forever filled with disgust at the thought of her own household. In the end she must not know, not now, at least. She felt this strange shame and hurt. Certainly she felt a betrayal of trust and revelation of her own weakness. She had been to the hotel. Apparently you need Dick to get to the hotel. "I'll walk to the hotel," she said laconically. "I'll walk to the hotel and go home on the cars."

Thursday she would go to the hotel. She had been to the hotel. Apparently you need Dick to get to the hotel. "I'll walk to the hotel," she said laconically. "I'll walk to the hotel and go home on the cars."

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"since when?" Olive's thoughts seemed to surcharge the air about them as tangibly as the spirals of smoke from the men's cigars.

Lathrop's companion was watching her. With her elbows on the table, he saw her clasp her hands so tightly that her knuckles shone white. At the same time the young man noted the beauty of her forearm. He saw a most peculiar mark midway between wrist and elbow. In the heat of the fire Arnold Lathrop's bracelet had seared its design on her arm only a measure less than his cowardly selfishness had scorched her heart.

The young man watched it fascinated. He was about to call Lathrop's attention to it in a guarded way when the latter made a movement to leave the table. Olive covered as they walked away, then relief surged over her. She thought she could not endure another moment of her enforced eavesdropping.

XXXIII. PROSPERITY.

It is not to be wondered that in the following months Olive took only a languid interest in Philip's fast-maturing love affair. In his absorption, Philip, on the other hand, realized only dimly the hurt his little sister had received; but Robert Gregory knew, and with the knowledge came mature manhood.

There is no doubt that Olive was bitter. The old happy spontaneity was gone. She drew a circle around herself beyond which, throughout years to come, no man dared to go; and though Robert began telling her his love, he did not realize how far away he was from the true Olive.

Olive distrusted men not only in their offers of love, but to a greater or less degree in their intelligence. When her girlhood was entirely passed, when the question came to her beloved State—Are women to be trusted with the ballot in the crisis of the nation?—she looked back to a small crisis in her own life, to the behavior of a man in whom she had put the trust of her ardent girlhood; and her lips, at the recollection, were apt to curl with the same sort of scorn that she had felt on the mountain trail years before, when she had seen Arnold Lathrop ahead of her, prone upon the ground hugging the buckwheat.

Had this vision been one of less impressionable years Olive would not have remained unfair so long in her estimate of men.

Land was increasing in value throughout the whole Heart of Gold Valley. The citrus industry was put upon a more and more firm basis: in fact, so well was the business organized that throughout the United States men were turning their attention to this splendidly managed system. Always the conditions had been right for the raising of citrus fruits; now intelligent men were making industrial conditions equal natural conditions.

The genteel poverty of the Carew family was replaced gradually by beautiful prosperity. With ranch matters thus steadily improving, according to Olive's desire, her father spared her from home to take a college course in the East. But in spite of her desire for learning and a broader culture the years of absence were years of penance for her who so loved her native State. Each June, upon her return, she shed tears of joy at the first glimpse of her dear mountains. The canyon and trail odors from the car window were a delight so great as to be pain.

She had seen New York at last, had come to know it well; and perhaps it was her past unhappy experience with a New Yorker that made her contrast that city to its great disadvantage with her own Los Angeles. As she came into the Santa Fe station, even black Aliso street was a joy to her; and she thought she had never seen so wonderful a sight as the way the queer yellowish smoke of the iron works piled its great bosses against the scintillating sky.

Zondora was now connected with Los Angeles by trolley. Everywhere, on the cars and on the street, on the ranch and in the shop, in drawing-room and in the stores, was the talk of real estate deals. Every one had just made a sale or was just about to make one with the price advanced and the purchaser always eager. What these wonderful trolleys had done for the Heart of Gold can not be estimated. They are the arteries that supply this heart with its gold and its health of prosperity.

On her final return Olive persuaded her father to allow her to teach in Los Angeles. Samuel had brought his wife home from the Imperial Valley and they were living with their little Janet in a small cottage near the old home place. Philip had built for himself and Lois a bungalow down the avenue of peppers nearer the center of Zondora. Olive, following the summer months of happy visiting, felt restive after her busy years at college. She desired to be doing something definite and worth while. It was characteristic of her purposeful life and well-rounded womanhood. So the fall found her busy at her work in Los Angeles and, absorbed as she was, she realized only dimly the small tragedy that was enacted in the home of her brother; yet her heart yearned for Philip. At the same time her love for Mary, Samuel's wife, continued to grow. While for Philip the ranch his father had given him had not prospered as Lois in her impatience wished, money or the lack of it seemed not to matter so much to Samuel and Mary. They were happy and content in a way which Lois called homely.

The bit of paper which a hundred years before John Harbin had given to Joseph Carew in payment for an autopsy on Harbin's own body, had been kept, according to Spanish habit, until, through his uncle Manuel, it had come into the possession of Samuel. As worthless as it had seemed for years to be it was, in a few rapidly passing years destined to prove of great value. A veritable gold mine! It was to be as good as the discovery of a thousand miners inches of water from the canyons of the Sierra Madre.

Now it meant for Samuel vast acres of alfalfa down in that reclaimed Imperial; but expenses at first were so heavy that Samuel was glad of the healthy real estate movement in his native town. He became that paradox, an honest real estate agent in Zondora.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Driftwood Fire.

You may have for choice the fire of coal,
Or the fire of corded wood,
Or one of debris of wild windfalls—
And we know all these are good;
But in dreaming o'er the driftwood fire
The thought will turn to the sea;
There's no dream fire like the driftwood fire,
As those who know agree.

All colors the world has ever known
Play tag in the driftwood fire,
And flare and flame and die down again
In the mauve of the wreckage fire;
The storm and stress of many a sea—
Of these one may never tire,
While dreaming dreams o'er the changeable scenes
In the flames of the driftwood fire.

There's the orange flame of tropic sun,
Pale yellow of northern lights,
Green of the starboard and red of the port,
Warnings that burn through the nights,
And sparks soar up in long sizzling streams
Like rocket signals distressed,
While prismatic flames shoot through the flare
Like evening skies of the West.

Most of the drift has adventures, too,
In the surge of a wanton sea,
As witness salvage of parts of ships,
Such parts as have broken free,
So to dream or yarn by the open flame,
The most that one could desire
Would be but a pile of salt wood drift
To make one a driftwood fire.

FREDERICK ROLAND MINER.

Brains on the Farm.

How strangely the idea persists that less intelligence is required to succeed on a farm than in the city! Why should any one suppose that the man who makes blunder after blunder in the office, the shop or the factory can go out into the country and show the farmers how to raise bumper crops? Perhaps it is because the country visitor to the city, being unfamiliar with much that he sees there, is set down as "slow" and stupid.

The city-born visitor to the country impresses the farmer in the same way, and often with better reason; but that view of the matter he seldom sees. In point of fact, the city worker is essentially a specialist. The successful farmer, on the other hand, must have a practical knowledge of more things than the city man dreams of, and a versatility beyond his comprehension.

It was urged not long ago, at a meeting of the New York Child Welfare Committee, that for stupid boys who seem to have little chance of success in the city, there would be a better prospect of "making good" if they were placed upon farms; but the plan met with a fortunately intelligent opposition, and was quickly dropped.

The number of country boys who succeed in the city is beyond reckoning. The cities would be at a loss without them. But those who succeed there would also have succeeded, and would probably be as well off financially and live longer, if they had remained on the farm. Those who fail in the city would very likely have failed if they had stayed at home.

Never before have the opportunities for success on the farm been so great as they are at the present time; but they are not for the stupid, the indolent or the careless.—[Youth's Companion.]

Her One Great Talent.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] Archeologists have discovered the palace of Jessebel, who, it will be remembered, was an ancient dame of uncertain temper, mostly bad. In the palace the grubbers found over 5000 cooking utensils, which might go to show that despite her violent outbreaks, the ancient dame was a good cook and a provident housekeeper.

And this suggests a Lincoln story. When the great emancipator was practicing law in Indianapolis a client came to him and wanted to know if something couldn't be done to protect him from his wife. He said she locked him out nights, and threw dishes at him and battered him up with a club. She scolded him day and night and consistently and continuously made life miserable for him.

"Have you thought of getting a divorce?" inquired Lincoln.

"No, no, I don't want a divorce. Why, I wouldn't leave th' old woman for anything."

"You wouldn't? After all that abuse? And why not?"

"Because, squire, that old woman of mine can make the best flapjacks in Sangamon county!"

Liberal Brother.

[Boston Transcript:] Mother: Bobby, your little sister says you refused to give her any of your apple. Bobby: Oh, mamma, I did. I gave her the seeds; she can plant 'em and have a whole orchard.

Panama as a Field for American Capital

By Forbes Lindsay.

Inviting Conditions.

HEALTHFUL CLIMATE, PRODUCTIVE SOIL AND VARIED PRODUCTS.

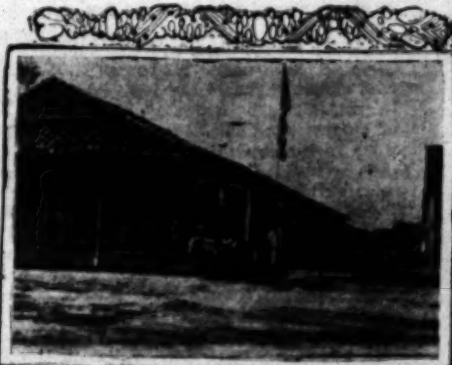
FOREST RESOURCES HAVE ATTRACTED MOST GENERAL INVESTMENT—CONSTANT MARKET FOR WOOD PRODUCT—OUTLOOK FOR CATTLE-RAISING EXCELLENT—COCOANUTS AND CACAO SOURCES OF PROFITABLE INDUSTRY—AMERICANS WELCOMED BY NATIVES.

SINCE the completion of the Panama Canal has become a matter of certainty and its date practically determinable, American capitalists and prospective settlers in constantly increasing numbers have turned their attention to the isthmus as a promising

territory of the republic lying to the east of the canal zone. Thence stretches westward for a distance of 300 miles, between the Pacific Ocean and the Cordillera, an expanse of gently sloping, well-watered, and sufficiently wooded land. This region enjoys a healthful climate and is favorable to natives of northern latitudes. In it the greatest variety of vegetable products may be produced in abundant quantity and of excellent quality. On the playas of the seashore coconuts are found in the natural state. A little farther inland the soil is admirably adapted to sugar cane. On somewhat higher ground fodder grasses and tobacco flourish. Still nearer to the mountains cacao of the best grade is cultivated and at an elevation of 2000 feet coffee and the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are produced.

is also a constant demand in the cities of the United States and California.

The greatest portion of the Panama Canal zone is interior and at present inaccessible. The tracts lie near the coast and only a small portion of these have been appropriated. Aside from the extensive forests of Darien and the Atlantic territory, extensive areas of commercial hardwoods are found in the provinces of Cocle, Los Santos and Veraguas, on some of the adjacent islands. The climate of these forests is much the same. Such woods as the less caoba, or mahogany, a preponderance of several varieties, guayacan, which yields a valuable oil used by the Panama Railroad for its locomotives,



American Consulate, Santiago de Veraguas.



House of American cattle ranch.



Herd of cattle in Panama.



Street in David.



Church at David, Chiriqui.

field for investment and enterprise. No region in Latin-America offers greater attractions or more favorable conditions for citizens of the United States. The little isthmian republic is under the direct protection of this country. Its government is on the most friendly terms with ours and well-disposed toward our people. Americans in Panama enjoy as complete security of personal and property rights as they would at home. The republic, with a territory of about the same extent as that of Cuba, has natural resources equally as rich and more varied. It has extensive areas of valuable hardwoods and commercial plants. Its mineral deposits are as yet mainly a matter of conjecture, but its agricultural lands are unquestionably as fertile as any in the world and it contains unsurpassable cattle country.

The isthmus, running nearly East and West, is divided through its length by a mountain range of volcanic origin, from which the detritus has been washed down for ages, forming a heavy top soil of the most fecund character. The Atlantic side of the divide is covered with one vast virgin forest. The same may be said of the Province of Darien, composing all the terri-

Of the various opportunities presented by Panama, some few are suitable only to corporate enterprise, a greater number may be successfully entered into with moderate capital, and many more offer a field for the comparatively poor man.

Large Forest Resources.

So far the greatest amount of foreign capital invested in Panama has been attracted by the forest resources, but two companies are extensively engaged in the cultivation and production of rubber. Six or more corporations, British and American, have acquired tracts of hardwood forest, ranging from 50,000 to 200,000 acres. Two of these concerns are operating, and the others preparing to do so before the opening of the canal. In this direction there has been for years a latent opportunity which has been entirely neglected. The natives lacked the necessary capital and experience, but an American company might have returned large dividends to its stockholders by supplying the Canal Commission with lumber, of which it has shipped in enormous quantities in its construction work. There

casique, cocobolo, lignum vitae, several species of mahogany, the most common of which is the espave, and a number of less known and valuable species. A constant market exists for these woods. Others are not yet in commercial demand but have valuable qualities of their ultimate salability. Throughout the zone, vanilla, sarsaparilla, and other products are found. Guano also grows in large quantities in the timber lands. It is a small tree the wood of which is lighter than cork and more easily worked. The berries have only become known to the natives in recent years, but the knowledge of their use is an immediate and pronounced demand.

Opportunity for Sugar Making.

Sugar production is another industry which the investment of a large amount of capital in the lands of the provinces of Chiriqui and Veraguas that are only equalled in Hawaii, where the irrigation are necessary. Without these conditions, the crudest cultivation, the soil of the

year after year for a decade or more. There is a great loss in the use of simple wooden, bullock-power engines, which extract only about 30 per cent. of the oil contained in the nut. The oil is converted into "dulse," a coarse, brown, granular substance, saturated with molasses. The low price of suitable land, the cheapness of labor, and other advantages, it seems to be a highly profitable venture after the fashion of the mail. For that matter, a concern engaged in the mail immediately could not have a shipment of mail unless the waterway will be available. One of the first things would be required to install a mail boat and field railway, not to mention the building of a plantation, erecting laborers' huts, and procuring draft animals, etc.

The most attractive opening in Panama for the small farmer is in connection with cattle raising. The most and hides would justify a considerable investment into this business on an extensive scale. It would find a difficulty in securing a sufficient number of steers for their purpose. It is doubtful if more than 50,000 head in the entire republic. The domestic industry is protected by a tariff, which makes importation too expensive to be a decided advantage to the small farmer. The dry season, which extends from the beginning of the middle of December, the llanos, are not sufficient grazing to support cattle, and the dry months. At the close of the rains, the steers are called "thin" steers in small ranches to the ranch owners, who put them in a potrero. A potrero is a piece of land cleared, burned over, and planted with a pasture, usually para or savoya. Six months later the steers will condition a steer for market. The steers are bought at from \$15 to \$18 a head, and sell for \$35 and upward in the near future. As the entire cost of keep averages \$10 a head per annum, it is easily seen that the industry is profitable. Despite this fact, the industry is not so popular to the domestic demand, and the steers are for years shipped in thousands to the United States. The question naturally arises: Why such extraordinary opportunities for the small farmer? The answer is not far from the independence of Panama. The occupation of the canal strip, revolution, and apt to break out at any time. Tangible property was constantly being confiscated. Under the circumstances, the little inducement to the few men who have the necessary capital to enter into any enterprise is not a great one.

Export Products. The most profitable exports are among the most profitable. The demand for copra, the dried coconut, and for the seed of the latter, from the United States, is in excess of the supplies. A man investing a few dollars judiciously in a coconut grove or a plantation may depend upon it to yield him a good income for life after seven or eight years. The coconuts on both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts are of the healthy growth of coconuts, though somewhat small, they are sought for in the United States and command the highest prices. There are a few plantations on the isthmus, all of which are returning rich profits to their owners. The coconuts might be secured by the operation of a plantation in connection with two or three of the other products, so that the oil, press-cake and the husks could be sold instead of the nut, which is an expensive crop, justly subjected to a high freight.

The banana is strangely neglected in Panama, although it is one of the most profitable crops. The three or four plantations on the isthmus ship a product of good quality, for which the top prices are obtained in the London market. Land suitable to its cultivation is abundant in all parts of the republic and the establishment are not heavy. An investment of \$1000 would start a plantation and maintain it for a year, in which time it should yield its owner a net income of from \$1500 to \$2000. This would be a very profitable investment and might be continued indefinitely. The plantation should be properly attended to, and with limited means is likely to find objection to the banana on account of the long time required for its return. The difficulty may be overcome by combining one of these slow-growing crops with one or more quick crops, such as sugar, tobacco, grape fruit, or maize. Rubber, coconuts, or coconuts, may be profitably grown in connection with a cattle ranch. In none of these enterprises is an extraordinary experience necessary—certainly more than an intelligent man could acquire. The banana is one of the localities of South America where they have been successful in growing for long periods.

The banana is free from the diseases and other pests that afflict the profits of the planter and the most parts of the tropics. The coconut is attacked by parasites. Hurricanes are uncommon in most regions where cacao is grown and one crop in every five on an average.

Coffee is not subject to blight, nor tobacco to the night moth. Anthrax and pleuro-pneumonia have never attacked the cattle. In fact, the only disease that has appeared among them is black-leg, and that on only a few widely separated occasions.

The climate of the western provinces is decidedly pleasant during the greater part of the year, and never trying. The average temperature is about 70 degrees, with no more than 15 degrees variation in either direction. The heat is not oppressive in the dry season and the nights are invariably cool. The rains are tropical in their intensity, but even at the height of the season one or two heavy showers in the course of a day constitute the extent of the downfall.

In recent years good roads have been constructed and bridges built in all settled parts of the interior. All towns and most villages are connected by telephone and telegraph lines. A railroad to run from the capital to David, the most westerly town on the coast, has been surveyed and a bill for its construction has passed the Assembly. A steamship line makes frequent and regular trips to all the principal ports on the Pacific side of the republic, and another line has been organized for the same service.

The natives of Panama are well disposed toward Americans and the government welcomes them as settlers. They are granted the privilege of taking up public lands on the same terms as citizens. The essential features of these terms are liberal, but, as is the case in most Latin-American countries, the law imposes a great deal of unnecessary and vexatious red tape. Land suitable for cattle raising and such plantations as have been mentioned may be bought from the government at \$1 per acre. One half of the price is payable when application is made and the other half four years later, when final title will be granted provided the settler has improved his holding. In deciding what constitutes improvement the authorities are liberal and will sometimes be satisfied with the clearing and fencing of the land.

As might be expected, there is a wide variance in the quality and character of lands in the same province, and even in the same district. A man contemplating purchase from the government or a private individual should seek the advice of a resident of the locality in which he proposes to settle. Anyone of the many foreigners scattered about the country may generally be depended upon to give the newcomer reliable information. Nathaniel Hill, American Consul at Santiago de Veraguas, will be glad to answer inquiries. To buy land from a company in the United States or in the city of Panama without seeing it and getting an expert opinion it is a decidedly hazardous proceeding.

While the climate of the western Pacific coast provinces of Panama is distinctly healthful, a few simple precautions are necessary in order to avoid illness. The settler can always secure good water from a well or a river which has been tested as to its purity. In traveling, however, all water should be suspected and none drunk until it has been boiled. Carelessness in this respect occasions more trouble than all other causes combined. In passing, it may be said that a native may drink with impunity what will give a foreigner typhoid. Fruit and meat should be eaten sparingly. It is advisable to be sure that the former is ripe and well washed. It is well to avoid meat when its condition after killing is doubtful. The native butchers often leave it hanging in the open freely exposed to flies. Milk may be drunk anywhere with safety, owing to the universally healthy state of the cows. Malaria is much less prevalent than in most Latin-American countries, and may be avoided with a little care. In towns and villages the bed should be protected by a mosquito curtain. As the insect is innocuous unless it has infected itself by stinging a victim of the disease, and as it never moves more than three or four hundred yards from its breeding place, the traveler is safer and more comfortable if he camps about a half mile from a pueblo than if he sleeps in one of the native huts. Evil consequences from a wetting or a chill after heavy perspiration can almost always be warded off by a timely dose of quinine. For the rest: Keep the stomach and bowels in good order; use alcohol only as a medicine, and heed the advice of men of experience.

Trying to be Honest.

I cannot give you all the love
And all the heart's devotion
That poets call "the measure of
The plumbless ocean."
I can be loyal, tender, true,
And I can love you solely,
But none—no, dear, not even you—
Can own me wholly!

I think of you each hour, of course,
But if this thinking flatters
I'd say I also think perforce
Of other matters;
You get a minute of my time;
My paid for daily task all
The rest. Say, does this prove that I'm

A heartless rascal?
I'd grieve if you should leave me; I
Might well weep for a season,
And yet I'm sure I wouldn't die
Or lose my reason;
I love you well as any man
Could ever love a woman,
But I'm built on the common plan,
Normally human!

—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.
[941]

The Heart of a Child.
HOW THE LAD AND THE LADY WENT TO THE BALL GAME.

"HAVE you any boys?" I was accosted thus by a mite of a lad with dusty shoes and lunch box in hand at 4 o'clock, as I walked along a quiet country road. I was on my way to the postoffice half a mile distant. He was going home from school, I inferred from his box and the time of day.

Now, I have no boys, and I love boys, and I did not like to tell the truth about it and answer directly, so I fenced. "Why, are you out looking for boys, laddie?" I smilingly questioned in return.

His blue eyes looked up into mine with the sweetest, shyest look from under the longest of curved lashes, and his little round freckled nose was tipped sideways in the friendliest way, while his lips began to draw down in proper shape to make a business reply. "Yes, ma'am, I have some tickets to sell. They're 10 cents, and you can see the ball game."

"Oh," said I. "Are you going?"

"No, I guess not. It's way down town, and the big boys are going to play, some from our own school."

"Oh, I see. And if you sell five, perhaps you could have a ticket for yourself," said I.

"Oh, yes, teacher said if any one sold five he could have a ticket free. But I don't guess I'll sell five—I don't know anybody 'at has five boys."

I became more interested. I didn't want to miss that ball game, and I wanted him to see it. So I thought I would try to get a boy. "Do you know of any boy I could get to take me to that ball game?" said I, with all the intensity I could put into my manner.

"Well, no ma'am, I don't know any just now—less Jim could go—he works for Mr. Ward next house to us," he said with such sweet concern, hoping to sell a ticket.

"But you see, I don't know Jim. I'd rather take some one I know, and we could both see the game. Now, I don't suppose you could take me, could you, if I bought the tickets and paid the street car fare and all? You see, I don't like to go alone, and I don't know any boys but you."

Downcast eyes fringed with black lashes gave a proper modesty to the eagerness of his reply. "Yes, ma'am, I think I could do it, if you'd like to see the game."

So the time and place of meeting was arranged, the two tickets paid for, and I went on my way to the postoffice. I was really happily excited.

That boy had awakened a feeling of youth in me that had been a stranger for some years. I wanted to see the ball game—I wanted a child's companionship—I was impatient for the appointed day.

My escort arrived early on Saturday, just as I finished my lunch, ringing the bell with a timid hand. I spied him through the window and went to the door myself. I did not want any one to come between our new and growing confidence. That shy lifting of the eyes greeted me, and I at once brought out Felix, my little black terrier, who is friendly and a good entertainer. I left the two on the porch while I got my hat, gloves and my pink tickets.

When I returned, Felix had a new friend. "I like your dog," said "my boy." (I had never asked his name.) "You don't want to sell him, do you?" he asked in a truly business tone.

"No," said I, "he's my burglar alarm."

"Oh, course," said he.

We boarded a car, and I was more delightfully entertained during that half hour than I had been for many a day.

"Pa said for me to be sure and thank you for my ride and the ticket, and I guess I better do it now. I might forget, you know, if I have a perfectly splendid time."

"Your papa is a gentleman, and you give him my best wishes for many happy returns of the day."

He looked earnestly at me. "I guess I can't remember all that."

"Then tell him you did not forget," I said, and he was satisfied.

The excitement of passing the charmed ticket man and walking up that long road to the benches with his little warm hand in mine was delightful. My pulses beat with his, my eyes saw with his eyes, my feet kept time with his.

And then the game—how we did shout and wave our handkerchiefs, and stand up to get the best view! I was as merry as my boy of eight. I didn't want the game to come to an end—but alas! it did. We went home tired, but happy.

"Good-by," he said, at my gate.

"Good-by, laddie," said I. "Come in and see Felix next Saturday."

"All right," he called, as his feet kicked up the dust in the road.

ELIZABETH MORDEN.

Unaccompanied.

[Judge:] It was at a 10 and 15-cent vaudeville ticket window. A country villager approached.

"Ten or fifteen?" asked the ticket seller.

"Jist one," said the villager. "I hain't got the family along."

Training the Militia for Real War.

By William Atherton Du Puy.

Strenuous Work.

TRYING OUT STATE TROOPS AT ACTUAL CAMPAIGNING.

UNCLE SAM'S NATIONAL GUARD IS THIS YEAR TO BE MADE TO FIGHT CAMPAIGNS IN FITTING IT FOR THE MORE IMPORTANT WORK THAT IS TO BE PUT UPON IT.

THE various States of the nation, the Federal War Department, and the United States Congress, have decided upon the development of the National Guard into a vastly more important organization from the standpoint of fighting the wars of the future. This season half a dozen maneuver campaigns are to be put on in different parts of the country, and bodies of troops, both regular and militia and numbered in the tens of thousands, are to be hurled against each other as though they composed great armies that were fighting battles upon which rested the fate of nations.

While this is going on Congress, acting upon the recommendation of the militia board and the War De-

The biggest and most important maneuver campaign will be held in Western Connecticut from August 10 to 20, and will involve the attack and defense of New York City, and will be participated in by 20,000 men made up from the regular army and the militia of New England, New York and New Jersey. Of this force one regiment of infantry, one of cavalry and a few batteries of artillery will be from the regular army. About these regulars as a frame work will be grouped a vastly larger force of the militia. Under the division of the East there will be established a maneuver camp at Annapolis, Md., for the militia of the southern States, and there will come the various organizations from July 6 to August 5. At Mt. Gretna, Pa., from July 5 to August 4 will be held another encampment for the militia of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and West Virginia. These encampments, however, give precedence and interest to the big campaign around New York City.

War in the Central West.

Under the Central Division of the United States army will be held two of these great new maneuver

self details the principles and the manner of carrying out the new scheme which promises to bring about changes in the make-up of the fighting force of the nation. In this connection Capt. Hanna says: "Campaign" Instead of "Camp."

"The essential difference between the old scheme of the regular army and militia of this year and the new is the substitution of the maneuver camp for the maneuver camp. The old maneuver camp was a permanent camp to which the militia of a State would go for a period of eight or ten days of instruction, and then would be replaced by the militia of another State. A detachment of regulars remained in the camp permanently throughout the instruction period for all the States. The militia with it to these camps its big tents, camp equipment and all the other conveniences and comforts allowed in a permanent camp of this nature. The period it remained in the camp the militia would be instructed in close order drill, manual



A militia encampment.



Getting their coats.



On the firing line.



Capt. M.E. Hanna.



The cook in a militia camp.

partment, is wrestling with the idea of converting the militia to a paid organization that may be called upon for any service in time of war. This plan, which Congress has indicated its intention of ultimately working out, carries an appropriation of \$12,000,000 a year, which provides, among other things, for the payment of the militia on a basis of approximately one-fourth that received by the regular army. This payment of the militia would give the Federal government the authority to send it into a foreign country in time of war, which authority the nation does not, under the present law, have. The Attorney-General recently handed down an opinion on this point which held that in case of an invasion of Mexico no militia might be used. The proposed law contemplates making it possible to use the militia in time of war as the regular army is used and thus to increase the immediately available fighting force by 120,000 men.

Defense of New York.

It is with this idea in mind that arrangements are being made for such joint maneuvers of the army and the militia for the coming summer as have never been witnessed before. The joint maneuver is this year to replace the militia encampment. It is the big new thing in the work of that volunteer branch of the nation's military. With the exception of the maneuvers in Massachusetts three years ago, and a repetition of it at that point last year, such a campaign had never been put on. The idea that was then worked out so successfully is to be applied this year for the first time in all parts of the nation.

campaigns. The first of these will be in the vicinity of Ft. Leavenworth and Ft. Riley, Kan., and will be held between August 16 and 28. The second campaign will be near Sparta, Wis., July 8 to August 6. In each of these the militia of the various surrounding States will participate and bodies of troops will hurl themselves against each other. In the Central Division there will also be established maneuver camps at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., at Alexandria, La., and at Pole Mountain, Wyo., but the things of importance are the campaigns.

In the western part of the United States there will be held two very interesting maneuver campaigns. The first of these will be on Puget Sound, in the vicinity of Seattle, where imaginary landings will be made, and the city will be assaulted. The regulars from Vancouver barracks and Ft. Lawton will mingle with the organized militia of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Puget Sound and its strategic value will contribute much to the plans of the campaign.

The California and Utah militia will participate, together with troops from the Presidio and other Pacific Coast barracks, in the attack and defense of San Francisco. The problem will be the defense of the city and bay. Both Marin county on the north, a hilly region, and San Mateo county on the south, less broken, offer excellent opportunities for the work proposed.

Capt. Matthew E. Hanna, who is on the staff of Gen. Wood at Washington, is the originator of the idea of joint campaigns participated in by the regular army and militia of the various States. Capt. Hanna him-

guard duty and the like, and would be given battle exercises. These latter were found to be satisfactory, because of the unusual conditions which they were given.

The maneuver camp furnished much instruction, but it did not prepare the militia for the difficulties that would confront it if it were called into the field in the event of war. It would be expected to do under these conditions would be very different from what it was in the maneuver camp. In war it would have to march and go into camp wherever it happened at the end of the march, in small detachments of large tentage; the arrangements for the camp would not be so complete; the command would be to be had in actual campaign under the conditions of the command frequently would not be so clear as in the maneuver camp. The militia would be confronted with the possibility of being attacked in the morning; the next day the camp would be moved; camp equipment would be loaded on the wagons; the command would again take up the march; the guards would be put out to protect the camp; the column; the outposts that were out to the front would be drawn in; the wagons would be loaded on a train and gotten into their proper position in the column; the column would be moved forward to discover the enemy if he was near; frequently the marching column would be interrupted by the enemy. All of these things

and will be taught, this summer in the maneuver camp.

How the "Battles" Are Fought.

The maneuver campaign attempts to approach as nearly as possible the actual conditions that prevail in war. The maneuvering forces are divided into two commands, separated by forty or fifty miles, and the two commanders are then given a problem—or situation, as it is called—the solution of which under the conditions would require eight or ten days, or the ordinary period for which the militia can do service in the field in the summer. The two commanders are then ordered to operate against each other as they would in war. They are required to do all those things that would be demanded of them by war. They must get their own information of the enemy, his location and what he intends to do, and on this they will base their plans as to what they will do.

In the first days of the period the two forces will gradually approach each other. During these marches they have to establish depots of supplies and bring the supplies to them by rail, and then the supplies have to be hauled from the railroads to the camps and distributed to the commands. All of these problems the commanders and their staffs have to work out. After the first day or two the cavalry of the opposing sides probably will come together, and there will probably be some light fights, with success for one side or the other, the successful side generally being able to drive the other cavalry back and get information of the infantry that is some miles behind it. As time goes on, the opposing infantry commands draw closer together; sometimes in small parties of reconnoitering, in others in full force. Each commander is all the time trying to fathom the intention of his opponent, and the opposing sides begin to play for position.

After six or eight days of this sort of campaigning the two commands will probably come together in an engagement, involving the full strength of the commands. The outcome of this engagement probably will be the defeat of one side or the other, its retreat, or a pursuit by the other side. The entire period of ten days is thus filled up with one continuous maneuvering, and even exciting, campaign picture of the features of real war excepting loss of

the reasons the commanders of the opposing sides may not be permitted to use all the freedom of movement. To do so would be to make the campaign what would happen in real war. The part of their commands is made up of militia, and these are not equipped with the hardships of campaigning, and it is expected to duplicate the performances of regular troops. Excepting in the Massachusetts maneuver last summer, due allowance has not been made for the condition in the maneuvers of the past. It is not unusual for regular troops to march fifteen miles a day carrying the full pack, but unseasoned militia cannot do this.

In the Massachusetts last summer the marches for the ten days of the maneuver campaign were limited to ten miles, and nothing was carried in the pack except the pack and sheltering tent. Even so, the men were found to be overfatigued to the raw, and if any change is made this year it will be to limit the first marches to four or five miles per day. The distance the militia will be allowed to march each day, and the amount of pack to be carried, is determined by the chief umpire, and this constitutes the first limitation put on the commanders of the maneuvering forces. The mistake has been made in the past of demanding too much of the militia, and the result has been a state of physical exhaustion not conducive to proper instruction.

The manner in which commanders handle their troops in fighting a real campaign of this sort can best be illustrated by a brief statement of how this was done in the Massachusetts last year. A foreigner, according to the conditions, had captured Boston and then retreated to New York, leaving a small detachment to hold the city of Boston. All the United States forces were driven out of that region, excepting a small detachment to the north of Boston on the Merrimac River. About two months after Boston was taken the United States forces sought to regain it by organizing a force in Maine and marching south across the Merrimac River.

How Boston Was Captured.

This large force in Maine was purely imaginary. The commander of the small United States force south of the Merrimac was to remain south of that river and was not to get down from Maine. Every move of the United States force north of Boston consequently was made on the movements and intentions of the imaginary force in Maine. The chief umpire represented the imaginary commander in Maine, and in this manner he controlled the movements of the real commander of the United States troops north of Boston. Similarly the commander of the small foreign force in Boston was to protect that city until a large force could be sent to its assistance by sea from New York. This force was imaginary. Every move of the real United States force in Boston depended on the moves and intentions of the imaginary force coming to his assistance. The chief umpire represented the commander of this imaginary force, and was thus given control over the commander of the real foreign force. In this manner the chief umpire, by representing two higher

imaginary commanders in co-operation with which each of the real commanders had to work, was able to do with the opposing forces pretty much what he chose, just as a coachman guides his team with the two reins.

"As may be imagined, it is no simple task to make all the arrangements for successfully handling such a maneuver. The labor of several officers is required for some months in advance of the day when the troops actually get together.

"In addition to the details that have already been mentioned, the troops must be concentrated by train from their home stations in distant States, and this must be done in a very short time, for the troops get little or no instructions while on the trains. Then, after the maneuver is over, the troops must be sent home and the campaign must be planned so that the final windup will find the troops near adequate railroad or other shipping facilities. Last year, in Massachusetts, 5000 troops with the bulk of their impedimenta were loaded on trains at Newburyport and started for their home stations in less than twelve hours. The problem of getting 20,000 troops to and from the New York maneuvers will be much greater.

"The task of arranging for the maneuvers is rendered still more difficult by the necessity for planning the campaign so as to adapt it to the varied training of the militia taking part in it. Objection has frequently been made to the old type of maneuvers such as the one held at Manassas just after the Spanish-American war, from which enlisted men and officers of the lower grades got but little instruction. This was a valid objection, and so long as it lasted maneuvers could hardly be a success in this country. The new type of maneuver campaign is planned to eliminate this objection. This is done by having all troops make no marches for at least three days of the eight days they will be engaged in campaign. It is the duty of the chief umpire to make the conditions surrounding the campaign such that no marches would be made on these three days if it were actual war.

Advantages Great.

"But these are not idle days. They are spent in the same class of instruction that the troops would receive had they gone to a permanent maneuver camp instead of to a maneuver campaign, and this instruction will be suited to the training and requirements of the particular militia being dealt with. Some will be given close order, drills, others will be given drills in extended order, and others will be given small problems in attack and defense of positions.

"These exercises fit the troops for the duties they have to perform during the other days when they are marching and fighting, and are especially intended for the instruction of the enlisted men and junior officers. The days that are spent in marching and fighting are also full of instruction for these grades, but in addition they furnish the high commanders and their staffs with opportunities to learn the duties they would have in time of war and which they have so little opportunity to learn in our service, and cannot learn in the old style maneuver camp.

"For a long time it was believed that the local opposition to maneuver campaigns would be so great as to prevent their being had in this country. It was thought that farmers, and other property owners would be so fearful that their property would be damaged or destroyed that they would not permit troops to operate over their land. No such difficulties were found to exist in the two maneuver campaigns that were had in Massachusetts, one in 1909 and the other last year. In both of these the troops maneuvered over large areas and did so without arousing local opposition; on the contrary, the inhabitants of the sections in which these maneuvers took place would be very glad to see the troops back again. They found that the officers and enlisted men were very careful to avoid unnecessary damage and that wherever damage could not be avoided that it was assessed by a board of officers and paid for on the ground with a promptness that was not expected. The maneuvers brought a temporary increase of business to everybody in the community. The people were great friends with the soldiers and entered into the spirit of the game. They learned that this sudden invasion of their community was not the horrible thing that some had supposed it would be."

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Cremation in Switzerland.

[Consular and Trade Reports:] Cremation appears to be rapidly gaining in popular favor in Switzerland, judging from the recently published annual report of the St. Gall Crematory Society. Of the 535 individuals who died in St. Gall in 1911, 201 were cremated, an increase of 12 per cent. in cremations over previous years.

It is remarkable that an organization whose sole object is to reform funeral customs, should have enrolled over 800 members in a single year and boast a membership of 3541, and this in St. Gall, a city of less than 40,000 population. The yearly dues are 40 cents, while the entire cost for cremation is somewhat less than \$22, including coffin, flowers, urn and care of the ashes for twenty years.

There are now nine crematories in Switzerland—at St. Gall, Zurich, Basel, Geneva, Berne, Lausanne, Chaudfontaine, Winterthur and Biel—the total number of cremations in 1911 being reported as 7750, an increase of over 22 per cent. compared with 1910. The St. Gall crematory, it is claimed, is the only one in Switzerland owned and operated by a society, all the others being municipal affairs.

[943]

How Caviar is Prepared.

Fresh caviar is of a light color and is contained in a membrane. The caviar is cut out and placed on an iron sieve, through which it is rubbed carefully, without breaking the grain, to rid it of any refuse. It falls into a preparation of brine, and after remaining there for three or four hours is emptied into a sack, where the brine gradually drains off, leaving the caviar ready for consumption. For local consumption, or when it can be kept continually on ice for a few days, the slight salting is dispensed with.

Salted caviar is prepared in the same way as fresh caviar, except that the brine is stronger and the caviar remains one day in the sack to drain, after which it is pressed to get rid of the brine. For the production of good caviar, says Consular and Trade Reports, the brine must be boiled and cooled. The brine is made lighter in cold weather and stronger in hot weather.

Red caviar is produced from the fish taran. The roe is cut out and thrown into a preparation of brine made of nine pounds of salt and twelve drams of saltpeter. It is then carefully mixed and all the refuse cleaned off, when it is ready for packing in barrels. The barrels are loosely hooped for two or three days to allow the brine to drain off.

For about a month this caviar is soft, but it gradually becomes solid. For good results cold weather is required and the roe must be taken out of the fish the day it is caught or it is liable to become putrid. This caviar is more perishable than the black. Whole roe red caviar is prepared from the fish soudak. It is strongly salted and carefully packed to keep it whole.

The German police authorities have called the attention of dealers to the fact that caviar imported from Russia has occasionally been found to have been treated with formaldehyde or boracic acid. As these preservatives are injurious to health, caviar so treated is forbidden to be sold under the penalties of the pure food law, and dealers in caviar are warned to contract that all caviar to be delivered from the catch to the present season should be free from such preservatives.

These preservatives have been found in the inferior qualities of caviar. Although the qualities have been small and possibly not sufficient to injure health, the leading merchants are careful not to handle caviar preserved in this way. The roe of the sturgeon should be conserved only with pure salt. There is no caviar that is not salted, but the dearer kinds contain less salt than the cheaper. One of the best varieties is called malossol, which means in Russian, "little salt." As malossol does not keep well it is put up in tin boxes and kept in cold storage.

As the sturgeon roe is always gray, falsifying of caviar seldom happens. Lately Swedish and Siberian salmon roe has been introduced in commerce, but this is easily distinguished by its red color. Caviar is used frequently by the sick for nourishment, and the purity of the article is carefully guarded in Germany.

The Best Bet.

I'm fond of the lady of leisure,
In all her splendid ease,
And the girle of knowledge just gathered in college
Is certain my taste to please,
While the brilliant society leader
Is lovely amid the whirl,
But my mind is quite clear that for all round the year
The best is the working girl.

She understands all of your worries,
The cranky old ways of your boss,
For she probably knows the very same woes
With a manager crabbed and cross.
She isn't afraid of the street car
(The cab of a commonplace churl.)
For she doesn't quite think you should spend all your
chink
On the rides of a working girl!

She knows how to dress on a little
Though looking delightfully neat,
And though she's a dame who is wise to the game,
She's girlish and tender and sweet.

The lady of leisure is lovely,
The lady of lore is a pearl,
But for comrade and wife all the rest of your life,
The best is the working girl!

—[Berton Braley, in Saginaw News.

Summer School for Tourists.

[Consular and Trade Reports:] The Spanish Minister at Washington has called attention to a "holiday course for foreigners" which has recently been organized by the Department of Public Instruction with the object of affording to foreigners an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the fundamental ideas of Spanish literature and the beauties of the court museums and the monuments of art in Toledo, the Escorial, Avila and Segovia.

An explanatory pamphlet issued by the board for the promotion of studies and scientific research states: "The primary aim of the course, which is to be held in Madrid from June 15 to July 24 of the present year, is to offer to foreigners interested in the study of Spain and its language, and especially to professors and teachers, the opportunity of attending lectures and of being introduced to some of the leading works and masterpieces of Spanish literature. Facilities will also be given for becoming acquainted with the country through lectures, excursions and visit to museums. Prospective students should note that some knowledge of the language is expected."

The Promise of American Dates.

By H. E. Van Deman.

Uncle Sam's Gardens. SUCCESSFUL CULTURE IN ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA.

[FROM THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, MAY 11, 1912.]

HERE is no fruit of more ancient culture than the date. It was grown in the lower valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates at least 4000 years ago. The inhabitants of Babylon doubtless feasted upon the rich and luscious fruit of the date palm, for it grew in that vicinity as far back as hieroglyphic records have been found. And the ancient Egyptians cultivated this tree and ate its fruit before 3000 B. C. It was used by them as a symbol to record time, a single leaf signifying one month and a full crown a year—from the belief that one leaf grew out each year. The Arabs and Bedouins have treasured this tree as their most valuable possession, even deeming it quite as sacred as the horse and the camel, for by it these animals were and still are enabled to exist—and the people as well. Not only does the date palm furnish food, but its leaves, stems and trunk are used in various ways for making houses, fences and household articles. It is the most conspicu-

there, too. But there are large, fertile areas that are so alkaline that almost nothing can be grown on them. Not even the ordinary desert flora will endure the conditions. Fortunately the date trees are adapted to this class of soils, and for this reason it is practicable to utilize these rich lands that would otherwise be barren wastes. They can thus be made to yield abundant crops of one of the highest classes of fruits known in the world.

It is quite probable that the first introduction of the date palm to the western hemisphere was by seeds brought from the Old World and planted by the Spaniards in the regions which they discovered and in which they established colonies. Very old trees have been found in Mexico and California, and a very few in the West Indies and Southern Florida, and some of them have borne fruit for many years. Doubtless all of these came from the planting of whatever seeds there chanced to be, but there was no intelligent attempt at the establishment of the choice varieties. Indeed there could be no such establishment without the importation and planting of offshoots from bearing trees of known excellence, for seedlings do not come true to the parent trees. Furthermore, the date is a delicious tree, having the two sexes of the flowers on separate trees. Seedlings might be of either sex, and a single tree might

New Mexico. This proved too cold, and the plants that survived a year or two were moved to the garden in Arizona. Another set of plants was put in an experimental garden near Phoenix, Arizona, and all of them grew and have been bearing for many years. A third colony was planted near Yuma, Arizona, on the land near the Colorado River. These started to grow well, but the high waters of the river overflowed them and carried some of them away. The others were moved to higher ground, but not being well cared for did not flourish. A fourth lot was planted near the Salton Basin. Had the trees been well cared for here they would have done well; but they were badly neglected, and the few that survived were taken to one of the government gardens several years later.

Early Experiments and Their Lessons.

Another set was planted near San Diego, California. After nearly all of them had become established, however, the land on which they were growing changed ownership and the new man had them dug up and burned because he "wanted the room for orange trees." A sixth lot was set on the State Experiment Farm at Pomona, California. Though some of them lived for several years, none flourished, owing to cool weather, and all that were left were finally removed to the government gardens in the true date regions. The seventh group was planted near Tulare, California, but the place also proved too cool, and after several years the surviving trees were moved to the government gardens, where they are now doing well. Thus were the first efforts made to introduce and test the suitability of these choice palms in the soils and climates of America. Mistakes were made, as might be expected, but the way to success was made clear in some degree.

The above-mentioned experiments opened the way for far more extensive importations by the United States Department of Agriculture. Agents were sent to Northern Africa, Arabia and Southern Persia to investigate personally the whole subject of date culture and to secure and ship back plants of the best varieties for trial. This was done, and there have been many importations, all of which have yielded good results.

Several date gardens have been established by the government. Some of them are in the Salton Basin, which is a region comprising fully 250,000 acres, immediately west of the lower extremity of the Colorado River and touching the Mexican boundary. It is lower than the level of the ocean, the lowest part being nearly 300 feet below. In the lowest part is the Salton Sea, which is a lake that was formed by the overflows of the Colorado River. When this flood in its flood stage it sometimes overflowed to the west bank and poured a tide of water into the great bay, raising the lake and increasing its area. Its shores are very low and flat. The water is not only slightly brackish, and is inhabited by great shoals of fishes. Attracted by the exceeding richness of the soil of this great valley settlers began farming the use of irrigation ditches from the river. But these broke away a few years ago and allowed a tremendous flood to pass through that became unmanageable and cost millions to stop. The lake was increased in size, but is now gradually receding by evaporation. Dikes now prevent any more overflow to the river. Shut in by the mountains on nearly all sides, thus being protected from severe winds, and being the most rainless, this basin has in summer months the highest temperature in the world. As the soil is wonderfully rich and water for irrigation abundant and easily obtained, the conditions are ideal for date culture. The average heat and the long duration of the high temperatures required to perfect the best varieties of the date are found there. Not only is water for irrigation available in unbounded supply from the Colorado River, but artesian wells are to be had in most parts of the basin. And the water in both cases is very pure, which also has a very beneficial effect upon the growth of the date trees and the maturity of the fruit. The flowing well near Mecca, California, from which I obtained water, I was told by the man in charge of the well at 75 degrees Fahrenheit. The river water, after flowing for many miles through the canals, is much cooler. Cold water from wells or rivers at the roots of the date trees in the Sahara and elsewhere has a similar effect, and often seriously retards the growth and ripening of the fruit. The first date garden I visited was at Mecca, a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad, at the western end of the Salton Sea, and 150 feet above sea level. The soil of that region is rich, being exceedingly rich in plant food. No fertilizer is needed to produce crops of any kind that are suited to the region. The soil there is not alkaline, as is the soil that is found in the West, and in that region is particularly so. There are fifteen acres in this garden, and of it is planted to named varieties of the date. The oldest trees are but six years of age except a few ones that were transplanted from the former date-garden farms and a few isolated trees that were brought from other farms and a few isolated trees that were brought from other farms and a few isolated trees that were brought from other farms.



THIS TREE IS FROM AN OFFSHOOT IMPORTED FROM THE SAHARA AND PLANTED IN THE DATE GARDEN NEAR TEMPE, ARIZONA, LESS THAN TEN YEARS AGO.

ous figure in the landscape of any oriental country in which it flourishes.

The constitution of the date palm is such that it endures and even requires the blazing heat of the most arid regions of the earth. The hotter and drier the air the better does this tree flourish. Even burning winds that parch most vegetation do not hurt it. But it is not like the cactus and some other desert vegetation, which is best suited to grow almost without water in the soil. It requires water in abundance within easy reach of its roots. No tree is more hungry for moisture, but it is all needed at the roots and not upon the parts above ground. Indeed rain is decidedly injurious to the ripening fruit, causing it to ferment, and though the foliage will endure rain, there is no real need of it. The leaves exhale proportionately more moisture than those of almost any other tree or plant. Hence irrigation, or a natural and abundant water supply in the earth, together with a fertile soil, is essential. These are just the conditions that obtain in the oases of the Sahara and Arabia, in the delta of the Nile in Egypt and about the head of the Persian Gulf.

The Best Date Region in the World.

Strange as it may seem, we have in America these very conditions in ample measure. The Salton Basin in California, along the lower Colorado River, is the most favorable region in the world for the culture of this noble tree and its fruit. The Salt and Gila River valleys of Arizona are nearly as well suited to date culture, though their slightly cooler temperature and shorter season of summer heat are not so conducive to the production of the later and richer varieties. The soil of both sections is very rich in plant food and some of it is suitable to the growth of many of our more common fruits, vegetables and farm crops. The cantaloupes of the Imperial Valley are famous, and lately cotton of high grades is being grown there, which is fully equal to any from the Valley of the Nile. Grapes and figs are at home

bloom forever and yet mature no perfect fruit. There are many such isolated trees in America that have caused disappointment.

It was my privilege to make the first importation of offshoots of the named varieties of the date from the Old to the New World. Knowing the facts as to the primitive status of date culture in this country and something of the suitability of our southwestern regions to this fruit, I took steps, through the officials of the Department of State, to procure offshoots from trees of the best varieties. I thought we should make use of the thousands of years of experience in date culture in the Old World. This was done successfully in 1889, not a single plant having died on the way. Three plants each of three varieties, nine in all, were obtained from Biskra in Algeria, which is one of the important oases of the Sahara Desert, and among them were a few trees of the famous Deglet Noor. This is considered one of the best of all known dates, and sells for the highest price of any dried fruit sent to the markets of the world. From Maskat in Arabia six plants of the famous Fard variety were obtained, and from Egypt fifty-nine plants, including seven that were supposed to be males; but they all proved to be only seedlings of named varieties. Consequently they were of little value, though they were affirmed to be offshoots by the English agent who sold them to us.

These plants were all sent to places where it was thought they would thrive. I had visited some of these localities previously and saw seedling date trees growing in similar places. Seven colonies were planted, made up of single plants of the several varieties obtained, so that each kind might be tested at each place. A male plant was supposed to be in each group, but as they were from the lot from Egypt, this was only guesswork. It was an experiment regarding the success or failure of these improved varieties of the date in the different regions where it was believed they would succeed, and it was thought wise to settle this point by actual tests. The most eastern place was Las Cruces,

...are being made to establish date gardens in this valley, and if wisely managed they will be highly profitable. Within fifty years as fine a crop of the world can produce will be shipped by the Salton from the rim of the Salton Sea.

...to Alhambra Soil.

The first garden visited was near Tempe, Arizona, in the Salt River Valley. This place was selected by the Government and State officials as a test of the possibility of the date tree to alkaline soil. It is, in fact, the worst of all. There are ten acres in the garden, and it is almost as flat as a floor. The soil is fine sand, and is kept well tilled. No irrigation is practiced here, but in winter there is ample water within less than a foot of the surface. In summer, when the irrigation ditches are filled by the neighboring farmers, the water runs to the surface and drainage is needed. The trees here have been set ten years, and are pictures of health and productivity. Some single trees have borne more than 150 pounds of fruit the past season, and are sold for 40 cents a pound. In this garden there is the largest collection of choice, named varieties of date trees in all the world—over 100, the plants having been collected from about all the principal date-growing regions known. Besides these there are some seedlings of American origin there, and the production of thousands more is one of the main objects of those now in charge of the work. Thousands of seeds are saved from the fruit grown there and are imported from the Orient. These seeds are given to those who are living in the proper climate for the date. These persons will grow seedlings from them, plant them in orchard form and care them in accordance with instructions. Those who do this work will reap a rich reward within ten years. Land can be used that is too alkaline for any other crop known, and yet it will pay well to

eral acres of younger trees of these and other varieties growing there. All of them are irrigated by water from Salt River, and the famous Roosevelt dam is now impounding the supply that is to be drawn upon for these very trees as long as they shall stand. The trees and these two gardens are a fitting crown of glory in living green, full of luscious fruit, to the sturdy dam that shall supply them with their water of life.

Though it is true that the date palm requires intense and protracted heat during the growing and ripening season, it is not tropical. When in the dormant stage it will endure considerable cool weather, and even that of freezing temperatures, without injury. Date trees have regular seasons of growth and rest, under summer and winter conditions, just as do deciduous trees. All palms are evergreen, and some of them have no real times of inaction. Such is the coconut, which grows, blooms and ripens its fruit continuously. Date trees have endured temperatures as low as 12 degrees Fahrenheit with little injury, and it is very common in the cases of the Sahara, where the date is the prevailing tree, to have winter temperatures of short duration several degrees below freezing. In the Salton Basin there are no records below 18 degrees Fahrenheit, and this is not injurious during the season of dormancy.

As has already been stated, the date palm has the two sexes of its flowers on separate trees. This requires the presence of male trees to insure fruitfulness. Fortunately one male tree will furnish pollen from its flowers for fifty or more female trees by the artificial methods used. In a state of nature all would depend on the winds and there would need to be about as many male as female trees, but for thousands of years, dating back to the time of the ancient Assyrians, there has been hand pollination of the date by man. When the female flower shoot is emerging from its sheath a sprig from a cluster of male flowers is placed in the opening cluster and tied fast. This serves to pollinate

in bundles or packed entirely dry in boxes, from Africa and Asia to this country.

There are some scale insects that trouble date trees, but none that is very seriously injurious so far, in America. They can be killed by the modern methods that are understood by entomologists. The very dry climate in which the date grows is not conducive to the growth of fungi; hence diseases of this kind are not troublesome. Birds, and also some insects, are very fond of the fruit, which makes it necessary to cover the ripening clusters with cheesecloth to protect them from these pests. As the quantity of fruit increases this annoyance will not be noticed so much as now. What little rain falls in these arid regions that are suitable to date culture nearly always comes in winter or early spring, when there is no ripening fruit to be damaged by it.

Fruit bearing begins about four or five years from the planting of large offshoots in good soil, if given plenty of water. It is not considered advisable, however, to allow the trees to bear much under eight years from planting. Seedling trees have borne fruit in Arizona at four years of age. One seedling tree there bore 400 pounds of fruit when eight years old. An imported Amreeyah offshoot from Egypt, ten years from planting, yielded 300 pounds of dates. With proper care trees of the good varieties may be expected to yield from 100 to 500 pounds of fruit annually, after ten years of age, and to continue to do so for a hundred years or more. Some trees in the Old World have done much better than this.

After bearing really begins in earnest there is almost nothing to do to the trees except to water them abundantly, cut away the dead leaves, pollinate the flowers and gather the fruit. In the rich soil of the Salton Basin, in California, along the Colorado River bottoms, and in the Salt and Gila River valleys of Arizona, the greatest success may be expected from date orchards wisely planted and faithfully cared for.

The Master of the Sheep Fold.

De massa ob de sheep fol'
Dat guard de sheep fol' bin,
Look out in de gloomerin' meadows
Whar de long night rain begin—
So he calls to de hirelin' shepa'd,
"Is my sheep, is dey all come in?"

And den says de hirelin' shepa'd,
"Dey's some, dey's black and thin,
And some dey's po' ol' Wedda's,
But de res' dey's all brung in,
But de res' deys' all brung in."

Den de massa ob de sheep fol',
Dat guard de sheep fol' bin,
Goes down in de gloomerin' meadows
Whar de long night rain begin—
So he le' down de ba's of de sheep fol'
Callin' sof', "Come in, come in."
Callin' sof', "Come in, come in."

Den up tro' de gloomerin' meadows,
Tro' de col' night rain and win',
And up tro' de gloomerin' rain-paf
Whar de sleet fa' piercin' thin
De po' los' sheep ob de sheep fol'
Dey all comes gadderin' in,
De po' los' sheep ob de sheep fol'
Dey all comes gadderin' in.

—[Sally Pratt McLean Green.

Monument of Oscar Wilde.

[Dispatch to New York Sun:] A monument of Oscar Wilde, provided for two years ago by an unnamed donor who gave a considerable sum, was placed on exhibition today at the Chelsea studio of the sculptor, Jacob Epstein.

The monument consists of a colossal male figure in the highest relief against a huge block of Derbyshire limestone. The modeling is ultra-conventionalized in Assyrian style with huge square wings occupying the upper half of the block.

The face of the figure is that of Wilde, but is curiously flattened, but with the full expression of sensuous defiance. The whole effect is weird and abnormal and in keeping with the genius and the career commemorated.

There is an Assyrian diadem crowning the head and shows figures in low relief representing Pride, Luxury and Glory. It is a remarkable work and will be placed over the grave of Wilde in the Pere Lachaise Cemetery in Paris, after the exhibition here.

The sculptor calls his work "The Winged Messenger." Epstein is a young Pole who spent his early life in the United States. Of late he has been creating a sensational impression here by his symbolistic work of the ultra-modern school.

Mice in A "Co-ed" College.

[Minneapolis Journal:]—Six cats are to be purchased by the University of Minnesota and assigned to the library building to wage war on mice that have invaded that structure. The mice have:

- Prevented co-eds from studying at night.
- Destroyed books.
- Gnawed the woodwork.
- Disturbed readers by squeaking choruses between the walls.

The co-eds will not admit that they have been frightened, but just the same Librarian J. T. Gerould has promised to buy the cats and set them free in the building.



ONE OF THE DATE GARDEN NEAR MECCA, CALIFORNIA. THESE TREES ARE LESS THAN TEN YEARS OLD, AND HAVE BORNE FRUIT FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST.

...the most valuable farm land known in that region.

They should be first grown a year or two in nurseries, and then transplanted into rows about thirty feet apart and not about six feet apart in the row. As soon as the male trees can nearly all be dug up, removed, or transplanted to the roadside to the shade trees and for the production of pollen-brooms with which to pollinate the fruiting clusters of the female trees. As the trees come into fruit they do not bear choice fruit can be made, but there is a suitable orchard stand of date trees, which should be not nearer than twenty-five feet. Such efforts will develop varieties that are almost sure to suit certain regions than those now known—for there are great differences in soil—from six to eight years—would be profitable on an acre for its fruit alone. The great variety of fruit on a tree of the Deglet Noor variety, when bending down the stout stems, which are as tough and pliant as whalebone, and of a rich brown. The dates are ruddy brown and as sweet as candy. They must be eaten fresh to be fully appreciated. Another tree of the choicest character, grown in the same garden at Tempe, is the Menakher. It is only one of the most delicious of the sticky varieties, but is exceedingly large, some specimens being as long as the tree is quite young and some have not been cut away to show the luxuriant green, plummy foliage in a sight to be remembered.

...at Phoenix, Arizona, which is ten miles from Tempe, and a little farther to the opposite side of Salt River. It is not far from the Salton River. Here are some of the oldest trees of the variety in America, standing where they were planted in the spring of 1890, a few of which were obtained from their native countrymen from their sturdy crowns long after the date had passed away. And there are sev-

the female flowers and perfect fruit is the result. This requires the frequent attention of the date grower, and climbing the trees to insert the male element is necessary when they get too high to be reached from the ground. The fruiting clusters, sometimes numbering twenty or more on a single tree, come out gradually during a period of from one to two months. They must be pollinated each at the opportune time. It is therefore necessary to make many visits and tie fast the twigs of male flowers as they are needed. If the female flowers are not pollinated they will produce half-developed fruit, without seeds and almost devoid of pulp or taste. Many trees are growing all over the semi-tropical regions of America that bear such fruit. The blame is charged to the tree when ignorance or inattention of the grower is the real cause. Clusters of male flowers may be carried from neighboring farms or sent by express many miles to be used in pollinating the female flowers of trees that may be growing anywhere. They have been preserved from one year to another by wrapping them in paper or cloth and keeping them in a cool, dry place. When these preserved male flowers are moistened they are able to furnish vital pollen when a year or two old.

Though trees may be easily grown from seed, they are too variable and uncertain in value, aside from the fact that about half of them will be males, to be depended on for the choicest fruit. Propagation by offshoots is the only sure way, and this is done almost universally. While the trees are in their younger stages many buds come out near the bases of the trunks, and when these have grown to considerable size and have a number of large leaves they are fit to be taken off and planted. They send out roots under proper conditions and become independent trees, having characteristics which in every way are identical with those of the parent trees, of which they are really a part. The varieties are thus perpetuated and kept pure. I have seen more than ten offshoots growing about the base of one tree at a time. These may be kept out of the ground for months in good condition by cutting off all the leaves except the butts of their stems, and they have been thus safely sent, wrapped carefully

The City and the House Beautiful. Gardens, Grounds, Streets, Parks, Lakes.

By Ernest Branton.

Land of Sunshine.

TOO MUCH SHADE MAKES THE DWELLING HOUSE UNHEALTHFUL.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA has long been known as the "Land of Sunshine," for there is no doubt but the sun shines more days in each year in our favored Southland than in any other spot in this country. Perhaps few realize how necessary are the attendant heat and light, but it is upon these two elements that our climatic fame rests; without them we would not have a land favorably known the world over as nature's sanatorium, the Mecca of the sick and weary, where sunshine, that life-giving elixir, may be had at all seasons.

The point we would impress upon the reader is to avoid overshadowing of the dwelling-house by an excess of trees or vines. There are many houses known to the writer to be unhealthy by reason of too much shade—houses where much sickness and some deaths have resulted with successive tenants. We have no finer tonic than sunshine, and it is the lure of the health seeker who once basks in it and thereby falls under its magic and benignant influence. Vines must not be too freely planted on the house, or at least they must be kept from too much covering it. Trees are

purchase and ornament a public square when their district school yard, of equal dimensions, was entirely bare of trees or plants. Is it not strange that the only plat in a district in which all have common ownership should be the barest and most unsightly yard in the community? No plausible excuse can be given for such a condition—it costs but little to get started right—the State University is always ready and willing to extend a helping hand in the way of trees, shrubs, plants and seeds. Almost every one in the district can spare a plant or easily-grown cuttings of the hardier plants. Get started on the right plan and do not leave too much to the teacher, who is apt to be changed every year; the work must be carried out under the supervision of permanent residents. Have plenty of room in the school yards and put it to a beneficial use. We deplore the fact that the United States is absolutely behind every other civilized country in the embellishment of school grounds.

Nature Study.

SHOULD there not be such a course of study for our schools as will serve the best for acquiring knowledge, providing discipline and in assisting the child, his teacher, and his parents in determining what his vocation should be? Every branch of science is in some way represented in the environments of the child reared in the rural districts. The study of agriculture em-

Impressions of Childhood.

FEW of the impressions of childish years are ever forgotten, for in these plastic years are nature moulded. Perhaps many of the facts and impressions gained in nature-study will be forgotten later years during the stress of business or household cares, but their influence will last until the end of life whether shut in a prison cell or confined within the walls of a great city one will in fancy occasionally hear the flutter of a bird's wing, his faint warbling, the swaying of a bough, the graceful bend of a tree, breathe again the sweet perfume of the floral world of garden or hill and dale. Nature study through school garden is all the touch of nature many children will receive—let us extend them and add to the number.

Plantmen Gather.

ON JUNE 4, 5 and 6 the Pacific Coast Nurserymen Association held their annual convention at Lake City, with a large attendance from all States and the Coast eastward to include Colorado. From this city (exclusive of the ladies) attended the largest delegation with others from near-by towns and a delegation went from the northern part of the State. All these are also members of the California Association of Nurserymen, whose annual meet occurs at Lake City in November. Those visiting the Harbor



PLANTSMEN BOUND FOR SALT LAKE CITY.

fully as baneful in their effect if allowed to thickly overshadow the dwelling.

Aside from death-dealing dampness, which is easily dispelled by light and heat, unhealthy influences are induced and fostered in houses where proper ventilation is prevented or retarded by too much shade. Heat is by far the strongest factor in ventilation, for without it we can have but little movement of the atmosphere or "change of air." Where the sun's rays are too much intercepted by dense shade this healthful movement of the air is reduced to a minimum and unhealthy influences will soon prevail if one lives under such conditions. Still, we must have trees and vines, and should have all that may be permissible with a proper amount of sunshine on the dwelling. The true mission of the house vine is not to cover or obscure, but to embellish and to soften and harmonize the hard, monotonous lines of severe architecture. Neither is this the mission of trees; they are but to frame the picture, to relieve the monotony of landscape and architecture, also somewhat to protect. All these fine points may be too seriously considered, so much so that each one oversteps the bounds of reason and laws of sanitation.

The Dead Versus the Living.

IF IT were not pathetic one could well laugh to see how foolishly the average small town and rural community expends its time and money upon outdoor ornamentation. Frequently the only well-cared-for spot is the cemetery, the abode of the dead—past all earthly help. The school yard, where character is formed and lasting impressions are made, is as bare as a paved street. From no standpoint may any tenable argument be made that the dead are entitled to greater consideration or better surroundings than our children, who are but clay in the hands of the parent potter. He who cares properly for the living is never lacking in respect for those who have passed away. The shoe is therefore too often placed upon the wrong foot.

Another fact has often puzzled the writer: to see a community making strenuous efforts to raise a fund to

braces nearly all of the natural sciences. Neither of the last statements warrants the use in elementary schools of the so-called nature work to that degree that the study of plant life should stand out clearly as botany nor that the study of animal life should be so systematically taken up that it might be mistaken for college zoology. If the pupil is aided in securing the names of objects and a few facts about them, there is little need for anxiety. If the habit of observing is formed in the elementary grades, the work in the high school becomes a great pleasure to the pupil and teacher. In the high-school investigation and experimentation is added to observation; here classifications are made and relations discovered and studied.

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Practical Poultry Culture in the Southwest

FINE FOWLS AND SOME SUCCESSFUL BREEDERS OF THEM.

By Henry W. Kruckeberg.

Corning Poultry House.

AN OWNER'S DESCRIPTION OF AN EXCELLENT HOME FOR HENS.

THE Corning poultry house style of house takes its name from the celebrated poultry farm in New Jersey, known as the "Corning" place, for which the claim is made that a number of its laying White Leghorn hens made their owners a profit of \$6.40 per bird—a statement which a number of experienced breeders question on one ground or another. Certain it is that merely as a producer of hen fruit disposed of in the average American market this is a "long" figure. But be that as it may, this particular style of house has been quite attractive to breeders in various sections of the country, and in a modified form is now quite common. The illustration herewith presented pictures one on the egg farm of Richard B. Hayes, situated in the Arroyo Seco just east of Garvanza. Mr. Hayes has been good enough to furnish The Illustrated weekly the following graphic description, together with a suggestion or two in its successful operation:

This house was built at the time when the intensive culture of poultry was at its height.

The original Corning laying house is 500 feet long, is

that are properly fattened, or as the trade terms it "finished off." For to fatten a bird is hardly the whole thing; what is required is that the fat shall be evenly distributed over the entire carcass. Poultry consumers do not fully appreciate this in this country, but in France and England it is quite different. There the buyer demands not only a fat specimen, but a finished one. Dealers and exporters know this, and so are always alert for finished birds. "And pray, what is a finished carcass," we hear some reader exclaim. In commenting on this a writer in Farm and Ranch says that a fat fowl has its fat distributed along the intestines and immediately under the skin. The finished fowl has the fat distributed along the fibers of the flesh in very small globules. Those who give attention to cooking fowls say that the fat of the fowl fattened in the ordinary way melts in the process of cooking and leaves the meat hard. The flesh of the finished bird is served sweet, tender and delicate.

Fowls to be finished for market should be prepared by being kept on green food for a while and fed liberally three times a day. Corn meal or oatmeal is recommended for the morning meal; grain—wheat, rice, rye or sorghum for the noon meal; for the evening diet, ground buckwheat and ground oats mixed with hot skimmed milk. The food may be varied from time to

to repair the waste tissue with new growth. Produce eggs, and provide the proper amount of carbohydrate food to furnish heat and energy by a little surplus fuel in the form of the nutrients at the lowest possible cost.

"The food in the ration must not have any effect on the color or the flavor of the meat. It is not how much a fowl eats, but how it can digest, that determines the value of various classes of animals differ in their digestibility when used by the same animal. The proportion of each poultry food can ordinarily digest has not as yet been determined. Therefore we are obliged to use the digestibility which are used in comparison with other animals as the result of many experiments."

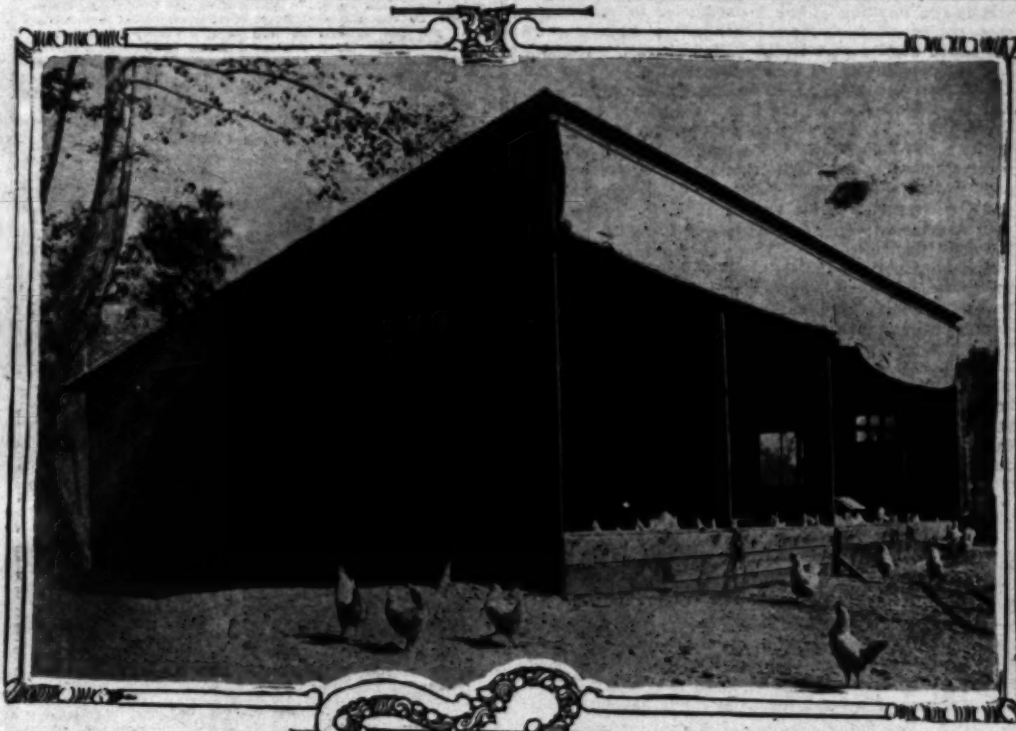
With these principles in mind, it is fairly easy to out a suitable ration.

Poultry in the School Yard.

Courses in poultry breeding and management are a feature in all the State Agricultural colleges, number of the Y.M.C.A., courses, and are proposed to add web and feather studies to the schools, the initiative being taken by the Ogden, Utah. We have the school of economic and ornamental, the correspondence among boys and girls in the schools of the why not give Biddy a show along with the Certainly it is that she can teach the two in the way of industry and working in spite of labor laws and rules. The will be watched with interest.

Purely a Matter of Comfort.

During the warm sunny days of a California there is no one thing that fowl enjoy more. Naturally that supplied by trees and shrubs, but where this is not available, a contrivance will serve. A V-shaped peak at the top, covered with burlap, serviceable, and can be built to suit the demands, such as size of yard, number of Scratching sheds open on one side are



R. B. HAYES' CORNING LAYING HOUSE.

double decked and holds 1500 laying hens. This adapted house is forty feet long, fifteen feet deep, ten feet high at front and six feet high at back. Doors and windows at each end with front wired and a drop curtain. Three roosts run the full length at back with drop boards.

Partitions five feet wide and ten feet apart are placed at the rear to break drafts at roosting quarters. Nest boxes at back under drop boards.

Floor space in house is divided with a twelve inch board running lengthwise of the house four feet from front. This four feet space is used for a dusting pen and remainder of floor is filled with chaff for scratching pen. Water pans one at each end with faucets and dry mash hoppers at front. It will house 150 layers and cost \$50 to build.

Many of these houses have been built in California and all have given fine results. Without exception the original Corning plan of double decking has been dropped and dirt floors replace the wooden ones.

This house has found favor for back yard use and a number of large utility ranches are using practically the same house by increasing its length. Not only can it be used on the intensive plan, but it can be easily changed to a house and yard system. Local and individual conditions and requirements can be complied with in building. Exact dimensions need not be followed and still it will be found to be one of the cheapest houses per hen that can be constructed.

In practice, like all other houses and methods of intensive poultry culture; great cleanliness is essential. Not only must lice and mites be given strict attention, but ground contamination be contended with. A frequent renewal of chaff, and a change of sand or dirt in the house at least once a year is necessary.

Qualities of a "Finished" Carcass.

In a general sense there are but few of the offerings of table poultry that come from the smaller breeders

time, but the kinds of food mentioned should be fed freely. This is the diet recommended by an eminent authority on poultry finishing.

An Expert on Feeding and Food Stuffs.

Prof. James E. Rice, in his Reading Course for Farmers, No. 18, entitled "Rations for Poultry," gives the following important points which should be observed in making a ration:

"It should be composed of foods every one of which the fowls like.

"It should contain a sufficient quantity of digestible nutrients to supply the needs of rapid growth and large production.

"It should not contain an excess of indigestible fiber, which must be thrown off by the system, thus causing a waste of energy.

"It should have enough bulk to enable the digestive secretions to act quickly upon it.

"A certain proportion of the feed should be of whole grain in order to provide muscular activity of the digestive organs. This is made necessary in grinding the grain.

"Under certain conditions a quantity of the ration should be of soft ground food. This is for the purpose of providing quickly available nutrients to supply the immediate demands of rapid growth or heavy continuous egg yield.

"It must provide a good variety of foods in which are included grain, green food, meat and mineral matter, in proper proportions.

"The age of the fowl, the breed and the kind of product which it is desired to produce, must be taken into consideration, as to whether the food is intended to grow muscle and bone, or to produce eggs, or to fatten.

"The ration must provide the two classes of food nutrients, the protein and carbohydrates, in such proportion that they will supply the daily need of the fowl's system; it must also provide sufficient digestible protein



The Chick Dollar

will be a big one this year. The first chicks hatched this year under the Chick Dollar plan are now being marketed.

Make Every Hen Count

Scientific feeding with prepared feeds, direct attention to unsatisfactory conditions, remedies, will mature your flock and produce many extra eggs in the nest.

Any amateur or professional breeder everything he needs at this time. We have the best brands of Feeds and Supplies, complete lines of the new things in poultry.

Ask Our Chicken Men

about any detail of hatching, feeding, or raising chickens.

His advice is free. Write for literature on any item in which you are interested.

Dept. E.

German SEEDS
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LOS ANGELES, CALIF.



Who Wants A

Chick? We have a lot of them. Five to ten weeks old. Tails to all who want them. A small 10-cent package of our famous 'Chick' will give you a lot of information.

Can you get a better price? We can. We have the best of the world's largest supply.

THE PIONEER
100-110 East 10th St.

...see to it that the yards possess
...the yards are permanent trees
...and preferably those of a deciduous
...during the winter months sunshine
...able for health and sanitation. Of
...to the mulberry; it is a rapid
...a dense foliage, and is not without
...as an object of beauty.

Birds Bred.
...of poultry is indeed marvelous. Nearly
...breeds and varieties peculiar to their
...conditions and environment.
...these different breeds are so more
...characteristics and color of plum-
...to economic values. Nevertheless they
...purpose and possess an interest to the
...of bird life. In Russia there is a
...which seem to be attracting
...in England and Germany. Capt. R. C.
...has given them some study, gives the
...in the Feathered World:

COCK.

...red.
...hooked.
...is a bit and muff, dark color hiding
...Feathers on neck are very thick be-
...hooked out.
...greenish black.
...Mahogany red.
...Rich red.
...Greenish black.
...Mahogany red.
...Greenish black.
...hooked.
...black and one or two white feathers.
...Black.
...black.
...very active.

HEN.

...coloring brown-red all over, with
...dusky tips) laid over breast and
...feathers. The hooked beak, and very
...on neck, are a feature. Orloff hens are
...of a cream-colored medium-sized egg.
...one-quarter pounds.

Reconstituting the Soil.

...Farmers in Hungary have devel-
...of reconstituting the soil so that their
...several fold. They buy up the
...it and smooth it sufficiently for a
...over it. The soil is then treated with
...Under these conditions the water
...is conserved for a much longer
...of rainfall and so provides nourish-
...plants. The Director of the Royal Hun-
...of Horticulture states that within the
...there have been more than two thou-
...made in this field under the observa-
...and in every case results have been ex-
...being augmented at least fifty per
...An engineer, writing on Hungarian
...a one of a proprietor who has applied
...to his landed property on a most extensive
...region where the yield of wheat
...hundredweight per hectare, as against
...weight in more fertile areas, the crops
...figure of sixteen and twenty-four
...in 1911. The same proprietor obtained
...thirty hundredweight of barley (and
...in each of the same character that
...nearly twenty. The Hungarian farmers
...essential of this new system the work-
...with the rake in the period follow-
...The nations well raked have produced
...weight more than ordinarily, and pota-
...these have produced fifty-four hun-
...more than before.

Banana Cloth.

...It has been left to the Chinese
...the use of banana fiber thrown on
...every year can be converted into
...at a most remunerative price.
...manufacture is very simple. One-year-
...and the stock is unrolled and
...of boiling water till soft. It
...then to remove the green outer skin
...of the stalk through an instrument
...a sample of blunt blades which act as
...is placed in cloth and
...to drive out excess moisture, and is
...into yarn for weaving. Banana
...is eminently suitable for tropical wear,
...At present the price would seem
...as a roll of banana cloth five
...and yard wide sells for about \$5.70.
...is a brand new one high prices are
...but they are sure to right themselves
...for this kind of cloth grows and the
...to keep pace with it.

A Liar Trapped.

AMUSING INCIDENT THAT HAPPENED IN ENGLAND RECALLED.

[Tit-Bits:] A score or more of years ago three notable Americans crossed the ocean in one another's company, determining to tour Great Britain and Europe together; but because of a personal peculiarity that made them "the observed of all observers" wherever they went, they soon decided to separate, and even sought different lodgings. Any reader who vividly remembers Bishop Phillips Brooks of Boston (he was not then a bishop,) the Rev. Dr. McVickar of Philadelphia, and H. H. Richardson, the builder of Trinity Church, Boston, will easily guess why they decided not to travel much together.

They all chanced to be in Leeds at the same date, and saw the advertisement of a lecture to working men on "America and Americans" by a locally popular speaker; and, wondering what the man would say about the States, the three Americans decided to attend. But they agreed to go to the hall separately and to sit in different parts of the house.

In that day English speakers and writers often showed abysmal ignorance of the United States, and showed it boldly, for there was no one to correct them. The story of the English newspaper writer who spoke of the New York people fearing to travel as far as Harlem because of the Indians, and the hunting of buffalo in the outskirts of the famous city near Niagara Falls, was not all a joke a score of years ago. But the speaker at Leeds was a particularly ignorant fellow, and seemed to have a strong bias against the English-speaking brethren across seas.

Finally he touched upon the size of Americans, and finished a peroration with the flourishing statement that Americans were proverbially short of stature, and that the tallest of them never exceeded five feet, ten inches in height. This was adding insult to injury in the case of the three Americans present.

Dr. Brooks could not keep his seat. He rose suddenly and cried out: "My friends, that last statement of the orator of the evening is too, too much! I am an American, and, as you can see, I'm rising six feet," and being a big man he looked gigantic as he stood there defying the lecturer with his hand raised. "If there are any other Americans in the audience, I hope they will stand up, too, and refute this man's wild statements."

Expressions of surprise were followed by a titter of laughter when, slowly and majestically, Mr. Richardson rose from his seat. "I am an American, he said, in his mellow tones, "and my height of six feet one inch causes no remark in my own country. If there is another fellow-countryman in the house I hope he will rise."

The audience was now on the qui vive, and when, after an impressive wait of a few seconds, Dr. McVickar began to unlimber, every eye was fixed on him. There was scarcely another man in the American pulpit of his day that made so impressive a figure as the good doctor, for he was four inches over six feet in height. He began, "I am an Amer—" But he got no farther. A burst of laughter and applause welcomed the notable exceptions that certainly disproved the lecturer's rule, and the lecturer himself was booed off the platform.

A Wonderful Clock.

[New York Sun:] Twenty thousand pieces of wood entered into the construction of an elaborately ornamented Notre Dame Cathedral clock made by James Calway of Skowhegan, Me. This clock, which is finely carved, stands seven feet and ten inches in height and took Mr. Calway six long years to complete.

In the upper story six folding doors open every ten minutes, says the Scientific American, and the Apostles appear marching in time to an air played by a large music box that is governed by the clock. Each one bows before the Saviour as they pass except the fourth one (which represents Peter,) who turns his back upon the Saviour, and the devil comes out of the top of the clock and blows a trumpet in honor of Peter.

The second story is in the form of a mansion with double doors in front, which also open every ten minutes. Lazarus appears at the rich man's door and on bended knees asks for charity, the dogs licking his sores, and the rich man stands in the door, swinging his arm as if he were throwing crumbs from his table. All the movable figures are run by machinery connected with a time movement, so as to work on the minute. The bottom story is an elaborately designed foundation of fine inlaid work.

Questions of Terminology.

Of a spot that was dear to my childhood I'd sing
In the vein reminiscent so often employed;
Of the trees and the blossoms, the cool crystal spring,
The moss underfoot and the vines that would cling,
To shelter the day dreams which there I enjoyed.
But I shudder and vainly endeavor to write!
Some rough pioneer caused this terrible plight.
Both meter and rhyme in astonishment stick—
It is known to the public as "Ganderfoot Crick!"

I'd fain write some lines to a lady so fair,
A lady so graceful and gentle of voice,
A ripple of song that would sweetly declare
That she is a being whose charms are so rare
As to render her worthy a potentate's choice.
But my efforts poetic to lift her to fame
Are checked when I find I must mention her name.
My prospects in poetic have gone to the dogs,
Because she was christened "Mehitable Boggs!"
—[Washington Star.]

When June is Just Ahead.

How fair a world this world can be
When June is just ahead,
When blossoms grace the apple tree
And summer's rugs are spread
Across the meadows soft and green
And on the graceful slopes,
And on men's faces there is seen
The glow of splendid hopes.

How good it is to be alive
When June is drawing near;
How good to hope, to dare, to strive,
To fling a taunt at fear;
The world is never quite so fair
And victory ne'er thrills
As when, with roses in her hair,
June trips across the hills.

The year's fair bride, with robes of gauze,
Her pathway blossom strewn,
The world grows fairer than it was,
With each return of June;
And though in mansions in the sky
Their banquets may be spread,
I mourn for those who have to die
When June is just ahead.

[S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record Herald]

NOTE—Short articles of a practical nature are cordially solicited from breeders and fanciers, relating their experiences with poultry, giving their successes as well as failures. The writer will be glad, in so far as lies in his power, to answer inquiries of public interest bearing on any phase of an enlightened poultry culture, such as feeding and management, disease and its prevention, market conditions, fancy points, etc. The co-operation of utility breeders and fanciers is cordially solicited, to the end that the best thought and practice in an enlightened poultry culture may find a healthy expression in these columns.

Coulson's Egg Food

Is the Great Egg Producer of California

It is made from ingredients which have egg value, and the hen uses this food in her daily occupation. It supplies the substance used in making eggs and every pound is a pound of egg energy.

We believe eggs will be high this fall and winter. Indications point that way, and we suggest that you get your hens in condition to deliver the goods when they are most wanted.

Coulson's Egg Food

may be had from any reliable poultry supply house.

Before starting the season, get our booklet, "Poultry Feeding for Profit." It will be of material aid in producing profits, and profits are the aim of every poultry raiser.

COULSON POULTRY AND STOCK FOOD COMPANY,
Petaluma, California.
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Los Angeles, Agents for Southern California.

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You can rid fowls and chicks of the curse of the hen yards by painting or spraying the roosts with

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Strong, pure, economical, full measure.

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No Feed Its Equal.
No Sick Chicks.
No Trouble To Feed.

Twenty varieties of seeds and grains for the health of the baby chick.

6 lbs. 25c — 100 lbs. \$3.25.

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Incubator measures and adapts heat, moisture and ventilation to each other. Gives definite proportions of each. Results, right conditions, big hatchings, strong chicks. The one really scientific method. Same result for all cases. Laverings. My latest, best poultry book free. Address G. H. LEE CO., Cor. 14th and Alameda Sts.

Orchard, Farm and Range.

Fruit, Grain and Stock
Raising in California

By Our Regular Contributors.

California Wine.

VINTAGES EXPORTED TO MANY SECTIONS OF THE WORLD.

By Edwin F. Schallert.

THE greater part of the wine produced in the United States comes from California, and during the last twenty or thirty years the industry has rapidly attained tremendous proportions in this State. Every important variety of wine grape is raised, and the vintages of the Old World are extensively duplicated. Although our annual yield does not even approximate that of some European countries, wine is exported to many sections of the globe from California, and the State's production for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, is estimated at 47,491,773 gallons, about 25,000,000 gallons of this being dry wine, and the rest sweet.

The growth of the sweet-wine output during the last twenty years has been a notable feature in the industry's progress, for in 1891 only a little more than 1,083,000 gallons of beverages of this class were produced. The increase since that time has been at the average rate of about 1,000,000 gallons a year. The leading sweet vintage of the State at the present time is port, sherry being a close second, while in some years it has taken first place. During the last two seasons angelica ranked third and muscatel fourth; other important sweet varieties were Malaga, Tokay, Madeira and sweet Catawba.

It is difficult to obtain reliable statistics concerning dry wines. They have been made on a large scale for a number of years. All the leading varieties are produced, and among them claret probably leads. The size of the dry-wine output has fluctuated greatly, however, from year to year. In 1902 and in 1909 it rose to more extensively than sweet wines in the past, but at intervening years it fell to 16,000,000 gallons, while for the last three years, including 1912, it has ranged around 24,000,000 gallons. Dry wines have always been made more extensively than sweet wine in the past, but at the present time there is little difference in quantity between the yield of either.

Sparkling wines are now being manufactured to quite an extent, and have been given much attention of late by producers. During 1911 the output of naturally-fermented champagne totaled something like 590,000 bottles, all of which was made in Sonoma and Santa Clara counties. The production for 1912 is expected to be considerably larger, because the Italian-Swiss colony have put up nearly 500,000 bottles.

Early History of the Vine.

IT IS believed by some authorities that the vine is indigenous to California, and many indications go to prove that such is the case. The first real efforts at viticulture may have been inspired by seeing native wild vines flourishing on the hillsides of Southern California. Whether or not this was the case, one thing is certain, and that is that no place on earth is better adapted to grape culture than this State.

Historic records seem to indicate that as early as the first decade of the eighteenth century wine was made on some part of the Pacific Coast. This very likely did not occur in Alta California because the missions were not established here until late in that century. Grapes were planted extensively shortly after the first of these was built, however, and as each great landmark was erected vineyards were set out in its neighborhood, until areas devoted to the culture of the fruit of from five to thirty acres stretched all the way from San Diego to Sonoma.

Only one kind of grape was cultivated during the early days. It bore some resemblance to the Malaga, but on account of being brought to this country from Mexico—where it had been grown after being imported from Europe—it had lost many of the attributes of the family to which it belonged. When the missions were built around San Francisco in 1820, a new vine was introduced. This was reputed to be of Madeira stock. It has been cultivated extensively in Sonoma and Napa counties, as well as in the Sacramento Valley and south of San Francisco Bay. Both of the grapes just described were known under the general name of "Mission," "Californian," or "Native." They have been produced on a large scale at certain periods during the past, and are adapted to almost any section of the State.

A great deal of wine was made from these two varieties of "Mission" grape, the one grown in Sonoma furnishing a light claret-like vintage, while from the other a sort of port or sherry was made. Neither of these remained popular for extensive production after the introduction of the European vines, for the quality of the wine manufactured from foreign grapes was far better.

Decline, Followed by Progress.

FOR ten years beginning with 1845 the wine industry underwent a season of adversity. The confiscating of the missions resulted in many of the vineyards being ruined by neglect, and the gold fever which followed shortly afterward retarded development in every line

of agriculture. Wine-making almost came to a standstill, but with the revival of agricultural pursuits it was one of the first industries really to show progress and its commercial history dates from this period.

The planting of vines commenced in earnest in 1854, and by the following year their number had increased 700,000, while in the year succeeding that 1,700,000 more were added, which made the number of grape vines in the State 3,954,548. The widespread interest which had been awakened in the industry was shown by the fact that plantings were made in almost every country. Los Angeles led with over 1,500,000 vines, and Santa Clara was next with only 500,000. Undoubtedly this activity resulted in the manufacture of a large quantity of wine, but it is impossible to secure statistics regarding the production for this time. The output must have grown steadily, for in 1845 it totaled nearly 2,500,000 gallons, while fifteen years earlier only 60,000 gallons were made, nearly all of which came from Los Angeles county.

"Miracle" Wheat.

E. MCCLERY, who lives at the corner of Wabash E. and Ganahl streets, Boyle Heights, this city, has placed on exhibition in the Chamber of Commerce a sample of the so-called "Miracle" wheat. The stalks of this wheat are from six to over seven feet in height, and the heads are about five inches in length. Each "shuck" contains four grains, making an average of about seventy grains to the head. Mr. McCleery planted his seed in hills nine inches apart, one grain to a hill. An average of fifty stalks grew from each grain. This shows that each grain produced about 3500 grains from a single planting. The crop was raised without the use of any fertilizer and was irrigated but once—near the end of the protracted dry period.

The name "Miracle" was given to the wheat because of the alleged fact that the seed from which it originated came in answer to prayer by a man named Stoner, living in Vermont.

Mr. McCleery (who says the wheat is an earnest of the advent of the millennium, which is to come in October, 1914,) obtained his seed from the International Society of Bible Students, Brooklyn. He bought two pounds, planted one pound and distributed the other pound to be planted in San Joaquin Valley, in Denver and in Canada. He has had no report from these points.

Importance of Viticulture.

VITICULTURE has always been aided considerably by legislation in this State. The tax on vines under four years of age was removed as early as 1859. Following this, the appointing of the committee to investigate the industry—whose work has just been dealt with—was probably the most important step ever taken in viticultural interests. Twenty-two years after this, resolutions were adopted for the protection and promotion of grape-growing. Even as recently as 1909 another series of resolutions was passed requesting the enactment of legislation—Federal, State and Civic—to foster the industry in this State. The reason for all this is quite apparent from the fact that nearly 100,000,000 is invested altogether in the various branches of viticulture, and between 250,000 and 300,000 acres of grapes are now cultivated in the State.

In many respects wine-making is the most important division of the grape-growing industry in California, although its other branches have also risen into great prominence. However, the producing of wine has been so intimately connected with the agricultural growth of the State, its industrial importance has covered such a period of years, and it has brought such great returns, that it has always received especial consideration. Then, too, wine is almost exclusively a product of California as far as North America is concerned.

Butter Production.

FOR the last few years Stanislaus county and Humboldt county have been running a close race in the production of butter. Last year Humboldt county held the record with a yield of 5,238,282 pounds, that of Stanislaus county being only 71,767 pounds less. During the preceding year the latter district led with a production of 4,363,296. Altogether California produced in 1911 over 50,000,000 pounds of butter, an increase of nearly 4,500,000 pounds over the 1910 output. Tulare county won third place last year with a production of nearly 4,000,000 pounds, and this year records were reported to have been broken for the April output at Visalia. About 94,000 pounds of the commodity were manufactured from 243,000 pounds of cream, and the dairymen received something like \$26,000. At that rate Tulare county may also be entering the race for first place.

Features of the Industry.

ONE of the most important organizations for disposing of the wine produced in this State is the California Wine Association. Its headquarters are near San Francisco, and in its buildings nearly 10,000,000 gallons of wine can be stored. A couple of years ago fifty wineries scattered through the State were operated under its

direction, and by this time that number had greatly increased as a result of the advance in the wine industry, and during one year over 250,000 tons of grapes, which made more than 250,000 gallons of wine.

Another feature of the industry in the vineyard at Guastil, in San Bernardino county, the largest grape-growing area in the State, comprises about 4000 acres of land. It was planted in 1900, and yields from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 wine yearly, the larger portion of which is in dry vintages.

Considerable brandy is also manufactured in the State, and the greater part of the output is in the form of sweet wines. The production has grown with that of sweet wine, and in 1911 over 1,000,000 gallons were made, of which nearly 6,000,000 were in the fortifying process.

Future of the Industry in California.

IT IS quite probable that California will continue to increase in value this year at least \$100,000,000. Developments will undoubtedly cause a large increase this as time goes on. Grape-vines are being planted the time, for the fruit grows well in almost all of the State and is very remunerative. Around San Francisco Bay all yield large quantities of wine, and in the vicinity of Los Angeles, and in the vicinity of the State, much grape land is cultivated. Importations from Europe still total nearly \$10,000,000 value every year, and vines from the Atlantic will always be in demand, but the opportunities for the disposal of the product are increasing in every section. A large advance in production may be expected during the coming years.

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June and July are the best time to plant.

300 Valencia, No. 1 stock.
600 Navela, 1-year, 20c to 30c.
500 Eureka Lemons, 30c to 40c.
Good small stock at half price.
Established and sure to grow.

BIG STREET TREES

Bottle Trees, 8 to 24 ft., 40c to 50c.
Pepper Trees, 8 to 12 ft., 10c to 20c.

It Is Not
Too Late to Plant.

PIONEER NURSERY,
Dept. T, Burbank.

Acetylene the WONDER LIGHT

No Country Home Complete Without It.
No home too small to participate in its benefits. It is lighter than electricity and cheaper than gas.

ACETYLENE APPARATUS FOR SALE.
Write for Free Booklet telling all about Acetylene and its uses.

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For Fresh and Tender Fruit.
LUTHER BURBANK'S GIGANTIC CUCUMBER.
Invaluable for STOCK and POULTRY.
Price list and record of test in feeding sent on request.
W. A. LEE, Agent, Dept. T, Burbank.

ORANGE SEED

We can still supply a limited quantity of this seed. This is from Seedling Orange only, and is not to that secured from mixed planting. It costs you no more. Price on application.
MORRIS & SONS, 405 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

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The Poet Philosopher.

RS CARL...
OR L...
ound Sheep...
Tankage

Gardena people are wide awake to the necessity of providing means of amusement near home. They want a park and a public library.

It chanced the game was long that day in ending,
It went eleven innings to a tie,
And he hurried home, his laggard pace amending,
And all the fire vanished from his eye;
Ah, where the two bit hero of the bleachers,
Where now the blatant nuisance of the game?
His wife, the very slightest of all creatures,
Is breaking an umbrella o'er his frame!

—New York Times.



BISHOP'S Maypole Creams

—If you're planning to entertain—if you want something always in the house to serve guests who happen to drop in—if you're putting up a lunch—you'll be happy to know about "Maypole Creams."

—Just new—from Bishop's—so very different from any other wafers. Two round wafers with a rich, creamy center—sandwich style—and most delightful maple taste.

—No one tastes them but to like them. Very much like eating a confection.

—Order several packages—you'll want them almost every day.

—10c at your dealers.

BISHOP & COMPANY
OF CALIFORNIA



A Suggestion to the Bride.

NEWITT & CO.

HOLMES BEDS SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR HOTELS AND APARTMENTS

Economy of space in the building of apartment houses and more recently in some hotels has led to the introduction of very many new inventions, among them more common than others, the new disappearing bed. The variety and kind of bed that is best suited for apartments has always been a matter of dispute between architects, builders and owners, but one that has proven universally successful and one that is gaining continually in favor is the Holmes disappearing bed.

This is a bed which is scientific in its arrangement and substantial in construction, economical in space, time and labor, and which at the same time is perfectly ventilated and self-acting, therefore thoroughly sanitary. It is detached and can be moved to any portion of a room or apartment, and when not in use forms an integral portion of some piece of furniture in the room in which it is located.

There is no heavy lifting to do, no catches on the bed clothing to operate, no bulky swinging doors in this bed system. They are run under a closet, under a wall seat, beneath the dressing room floor or the kitchen cabinet, trunk shelf, clothes closet or simple room. The placing of these beds does not mean an additional expense, but they can be put in at practically the same cost as inferior makes of beds.

The installation of disappearing beds makes possible a reduction in the size of the rooms and at the same time insures a larger amount of space than would be obtained with the use of the old style bed. The ventilation is simple, yet effective, the principle of the chimney draft being used. When increased in its recess, the bed is out of the way of dust and moisture or smoke.

HOLMES DISAPPEARING BEDS
Ground Floor Pacific Electric Building
618 South Main Street

[*End of Part I. See Part II.]